REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,732.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Tuticorin	23
,, Ratnagherry	16	,, Colombo	24
,, Vingorla	16	,, Galle	25
,, Goa	17	,, Negapatam	28
,, Carwar	17	,, Madras	30
,, Mangalore	18		Dec.
,, Cannanore	19	,, Coconada	2
,, Tellicherry	19	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	20	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Beypore	20	,, Gopaulpore	4
,, Cochin	21	,, False Point	5
,, Allepy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	25	,, Fao	10
,, Guadur	26	,, Bushire	12
,, Muscat	28	,, Bahrein	12
,, Bunder Abbas	30	,, Linga	17
,, Linga ......Dec	2	,, Bunder Abbas	19
,, Bushire	4	,, Muscat	21
,, Koweit	6	,, Guadur	23
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	26
,, Mahomerah	6	Arrive BOMBAY	29
Arrive BUSREH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, R.N.R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,931 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
,, Suez .... ,, 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
,,	Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to £10
,,	Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to £20
,,	Suites	,, £10 10 to £50
	Chains ...... Per Ounce	,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 17th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG (1,584 Tons, and 250 H.P.), Captain G. J. Babot, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

BOKHARA.........2,933 Tons, November 13th, to Bombay.
POONAH ....2,152 Tons, ,, 20th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES ....2,984 Tons, ,, 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CERDIC arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent s.s. Cerdic.

Bombay, 11th November 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A variety of sundry articles, comprising sets of ivory handle table and dessert knives and carvers, by Mappin, plated spoons and forks, money purses, iron bolts of sizes, chest locks, enamelled frying pans, paint boxes, single and double head scent bottles, leather straps, bags and portmanteaus, silver and gold stars, braid bonnet flowers, rolls of painted window screens, musical boxes, cabin lamps, police lanterns, sets of silver gilt buttons, medicine chests, reading books, old sets of harness, boxes of Victoria honey soap.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, such as carved circular dining tables, round teapoys, screens, sideboard hatstands, ice boxes, sofa and side tables, couches, American folding chairs, double camp cots, baba cots and cradles, writing desk, chests, sets of camphorwood trunks, stationary cases, inkstands, chiffoniers, chest of drawers, presses, desks.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintzes, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey shirtings, T. cloth, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, dhuties, chintz, &c.

Also sundry such as glass and porcelainware, table candlesticks, bread and card baskets, glass bottom globe lamps, wall shades, and few lots of clothes, such as coat, waistcoats, trousers, quilted cloth, remnant pieces of Cashmere cloth, towels, socks, and stockings, gloves, neckties, pocket handkerchiefs, table cloth and covers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, Goats, a fine full-toned Walnutwood Cottage Pianoforte, &c., at No. 60, B., Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of C. J. Wallis, Esq.

The full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A PIECE of valuable land at the foot of the Bandora Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee Jamasjee Dareewalla and Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Dareewalla.

All that right, title and interest of the abovenamed mortgagors in and to all that piece of ground together with the valuable mango and other fruit trees, a bungalow and outhouses and a well standing thereon, situate at the foot of the hill, the east side of the road leading up to it, containing by admeasurement 12,006 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Dareewalla, on the west partly by the property of Mr. Stevens and partly by the road leading up to the hill, on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Dareewalla, and on the south by the property of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Dareewalla. For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COLBHAT WADY LANE, COMMONLY CALLED CHEWOOL WADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale, by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Gujanund Crustnajee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Gopinath Balcristnajee.

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, of which Shamrao Pandoorung is the Fazundar, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district Bhooleshwer, fronting towards the west side of the said Colbhat Wady Lane, commonly called Chewoolwady in the sub-district Bhooleshwer, fronting towards the west side of the said Colbhat Wady Lane, and bounded on the east by the said Colbhat Lane, on the west by the house of Crustnarao Raghoonath, on the north by the property of Radhabai, widow of the late Raojee Ballajee, and on the south by the property of the late Ramchunder Ballajee, and containing by admeasurement 35 feet in length, and 25 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of of Bombay under No. 89. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1873.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of

1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Steam ship NEERA, having arrived from Liverpool with Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to present BILLS of LADING at the Office of the Undersigned, and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th November 1873.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

AUCTION SALE,
THIS DAY,
AT BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
13TH NOVEMBER 1873.

THE NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November 1873, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1st.—To wind up the Company voluntarily.
2nd.—To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED.)

ધી ગરેટ ઇસટરન સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ, (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18TH to the 26TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Office,
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 12th November 1873.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICALS FOR 1874.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their SUBSCRIBERS that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED in course of the current month, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and COMPANY also INVITE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will be happy to forward their Revised Price List on application. Their Rates of Subscription are the lowest compared to all other Importers in Bombay.

COOPER & COMPANY.

Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th November 1873.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES,

Containing INKSTAND, PEN-TRAY, &c., No. 3.........Rs. 35 0
Leathern Cover for ditto.......................... 15 8

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES,

Fitted with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, INKSTAND, PEN-TRAY, &c., No. 2.........Rs. 50 0
Ditto ditto WITH EXTRA TRAY 55 0
Leathern Cover for the above 14 0

CHUBB'S PAPER BOX, FLAT SHAPE,

19 by 11 by 5¼, with BLOTTING BOOK, INKSTAND, and PEN-TRAY, &c.............Rs. 55 0

T. J. & J. SMITH'S 15 INCH THREE-

FOLD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark, Red, Russia Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, CASH BOOK, LEDGER, INKSTAND, LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSTONITE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap. Nett Cash price ....Rs. 135 0

ALLEN'S 14-INCH REGISTERED DES-

PATCH BOX, of best Morocco Leather, Brass bound, with 2 BOSTONITE TABLETS, and FITTINGS. Nett Cash ....Rs. 95 0

A. B. C. DESPATCH BOX, for Alphabetical

arrangement of Papers, in Morocco Leather, with FALL FRONT, enclosing PAPER and ENVELOPES, INKSTAND, BLOTTING BOOK, &c. ....Rs. 35 0

STATIONERY AND WRITING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
(The old fashioned Cheroot with Straw.)
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Tobacco covered.
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Paper covered.
CAMPBELL'S SMALL OFFICE CHEROOT.

A tiny Manilla Pattern, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.

Apply to the CLERK IN CHARGE of Campbell's Cheroot Depot, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.
AGENT IN BOMBAY :
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.		DIAMOND PATTERN.	
6 ft. by 6 each ...Rs.	4 14	6¼ ft. by 6¼ each ..Rs.	4 8
7 ft. by 7 ,, ... ,,	6 8	6 ft. by 8 ,, ... ,,	4 10
7 ft. by 9 ,, ... ,,	8 8	6¾ ft. by 8 ,, ... ,,	5 12
8½ ft. by 8½ ,, ... ,,	9 0	6 ft. by 9 ,, ... ,,	5 4
7 ft. by 12 ,, ... ,,	11 4	7½ ft. by 7½ ,, ... ,,	5 8
8½ ft. by 15 ,, ... ,,	17 0	7½ ft. by 12 ,, ... ,,	9 2

TABLE NAPKINS.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs.	4 8	20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs.	3 0
24 in. by 24 ,, ... ,,	5 0	24 in. by 24 ,, ... ,,	4 14

TOWELS.

32 inch by 32 per dozen ....Rs.	9 0
34 ,, by 34 ,, ... ,,	10 0
32 ,, by 45 ,, ... ,,	11 0
32 ,, by 54 ,, ... ,,	12 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
&c., &c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA......1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA ......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lave der Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL,
BY DORABJEE SORABJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.

Accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen afforded on moderate terms.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS, OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL,
Are invited to inspect the following
SPECIAL KIT.
Which can be obtained, for Immediate Use, from

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overland do	27 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sponges, Bath	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Travelling do	2 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8	Blankets, each	11 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 28 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Solid Leather	52 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Extra Large	75 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 0	Paper Collars, doz.	0 14	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8	Linen do. do.	6 0	Extra Large	24 0	Do. Mitts	1 12
Best Shrunk Flannel (Per Half Dozen)	49 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 0	Cotton Socks do.	9 8	Courier Bags	6 8	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Under Vests, from (Per Half Dozen)	14 0	Warm do. do.	15 8	Money Belts	3 8	Sailor's Knot	1 12
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	26 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Travelling Caps	3 8
				Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Travelling Hats	3 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

CHEMICAL FOOD, or Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Soda, and Potash. An excellent and very agreeable Medicine, is highly beneficial for weak and growing children and for ladies when nursing, acting as a powerful tonic, and supplying the child with the most important elements of its frame. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

G's LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle : it destroys all Fleas or other Parasites on Domestic Animals, and completely restores lost Hair. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 ; Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Brown Felt, High Round Crown	7 8	8 8	The Latest Shape *Woburn*, High Stiff Crown, very light	7 8	8 8	Soft Grey or Brown	5 8	6 8
Best Brown Felt, High Flat Crowns, Half Stiff	7 8	8 8	Medium Height, Black Stiff Felt	9 8	10 8	The Oxford, Straw	3 0	3 8
Extra Quality, Flat Crowns, Real Beaver Felt	9 8	10 8	Extra Quality, in above shape, Real Beaver Felt	9 8	10 8	Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Round Black Crown, Soft	6 8	7 8	Drab Flat Top, Half Stiff, Very Light	7 8	8 8	Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Round Stiff Crown	7 8	8 8				Tweed Turbans	3 8	4 0
						Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	6 0
						Cashmere Turbans	3 8	4 0
						Soft Black Felt, Wideawakes	7 8	8 0

DRESS HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Dress Hats, Special to Order, made Very Light, by L. & B.	14 0	16 0
Best Tall Drab, Naples Felt, Extra Quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s, Extra Light	12 8	14 0
Tall Drab do. do.	8 8	10 0

HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Cork Shooting Helmet, Cork and Felt, Wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
Drab Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON ARE NOW LANDED, AND OFFER THE BEST SELECTION OBTAINABLE.

OFFICE SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OFFICE SUITS, in various Colors, made from the Celebrated India Tweed	27 0	31 0
BLUE OR BLACK SERGE, very thin and strong	27 0	31 0
FANCY ANGOLAS, in all Shades	30 0	35 0
BEST QUALITY do. do.	35 0	40 0
WARM SUITS for Travellers	40 0	45 0

COATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ALPACCA OFFICE COATS, Black or Drab, made from Best Material	12 8	14 0
OXFORD COATS, very Cool, Washing	10 0	11 8
MORNING OR VISITING COATS, Best Silk Mixtures	29 0	33 0
THE NEW RIBB'D, Blue or Black Coatings, Bound or Corded for Special Wear	36 0	41 0
FROCK COATS, Blue or Black West of England Cloth, each	40 0	45 0
EVENING WRAPPERS OR OVERCOATS	23 0	26 0

TROUSERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fancy Angola's, in various Shades, plain mixtures or Fancy Stripes. These Goods are the latest productions	12 0 14 0 16 0	13 8 16 0 18 0
White Drill Trousers, Six	30 0	33 0
Fancy Drills, Six	30 0	33 0
Suits Complete, each	17 0	19 0
Dress Suits	75 0	85 0
Extra quality, lined throughout with Silk Serge	85 0	91 0
White Dress Vests, each	7 0	8 0

CRICKETING SUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White D.B. Coat and Trousers, best Shrunk Saxony	29 0	31 0
Shirt with Deep Collar	8 8	9 8
Cap to order	3 8	4 0

N.B.—A. & Co.'s Celebrated *Special Kit*, now so well know, for its superior make and finish, is always on hand for the immediate use of Passengers and Travellers ; consists of Travelling Suits, Warm Over Coats, Sleeping Suits, Shirts, &c.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from Rs. 20 to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES ,, 50 to 3,000
CLOCKS ,, 15 to 150
MUSICAL BOXES ,, 15 to 300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

NOTICES.

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

MR. J. NEUBERG has just received, per s.s. ARETUSA, a small consignment of the above well known MINERAL WATER, and is able to offer the same at

Rs. 6 per Doz. Bottles.

"The NATURAL FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER occupies, on account of its aperient, diuretic and absorbent qualities, one of the first places in the scale of all

MINERAL WATERS."

Certificates of the most celebrated Medical Men and Direction for use may be had on application to

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROAD.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI—Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR G. C. AGRATI—Business Manager.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE—Advance Agent.

SIGNOR CHIARINI with pleasure announces to the Public of Bombay that he will arrive with his unrivalled Troupe of Star Artistes and his unequalled Stud of 30 Trained Horses and Ponies, per Steamer Columbian,

ON OR ABOUT 20TH OF NOVEMBER,
AND GIVE A SERIES OF GRAND
EQUESTRIAN,
ACROBATIC,
AND
GYMNASTIC
PERFORMANCES, OF THE MOST BRILLIANT AND VARIED CHARACTER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes (4 Chairs) ......Rs. 20 Second Class ....Rs. 3
First Class .... ,, 4 Third Class .... ,, 1

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the Half Year ending 30th June 1873, will be paid at this Office, to the Shareholders in India, on and after THURSDAY, the 13th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 15TH INSTANT, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. HAMILTON TRAILL,
Pro. Agent.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOW READY, an INDIAN READY RECKONER, on an entirely new system, the rates progressing Pie by Pie from 1 Pie to 10 Rupees, and by a Rupee at a time from 11 to 100 Rupees, with other useful Tables. Price (delivered in Bombay), Rs. 1-12, if posted Rs. 2, per copy.

Copies can be had from TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona, and from the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Line Station, or Crawford Markets.

TO BE SOLD, the Commodious and Airy BUNGALOW and PREMISES called or known by the name of CASTLE DANGEROUS, situate on Malabar Hill, and now in the occupation of Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Company at a monthly rent of Rs. 200. For further particulars and plans apply to

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Solicitors to the Administrator of the Estate of Nowrojee Byramjee Pruckh, deceased.
No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 25th October 1873.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have added various rare FANCY GOODS to their STOCK, such as handsome and valuable PLATED GLASS and PORCELAIN WARE, finest CUTLERY, BILLIARD TABLES, complete, splendid Glass Chandeliers and Argand Lamps; Flower Vases, Japanese and Chinese Jars, unique variety of a lid silver Cutch Work, such as Muffiniers, Card Cases, Tea Pots, Mustard Pots, &c. Also very rich and substantial Blackwood Furniture. Carriages and Horses on SALE and HIRE. All kinds of information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR CARTING AND LOADING AND UNLOADING
IN BOMBAY AND AT BYCULLA.

1. Tenders are invited for the Delivery, and for the Loading and Unloading, of Goods, and for the Delivery of Parcels, in Bombay and at Byculla.

2. The Contract to commence about the 1st January next, or on a day to be hereafter named, and to remain in force as may be hereafter determined, either for one year, or for three years, certain, subject to three months' notice thereafter.

3. "Particulars" of the services required, and the amount of Security, and "Forms of Tender" can be obtained by application personally, or by Agent only, either at the Office of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

4. Tenders must be lodged in the Agent's Office, before twelve o'clock at noon, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of November, instant. They should be sealed up, and marked on the outside "Tender for Carting, and Loading and Unloading Contract, in Bombay and at Byculla," and they will not be recognized unless they are made upon the Form referred to in para. 3 of this Advertisement.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Boree Bunder Station, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1873.

NOTICE.—RICHARD WILLIS, Esq., De-ceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of RICHARD WILLIS, formerly of Gloucester Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, of Lansdown Place, Hove, near Brighton, in the County of Sussex, both in England and of Bombay in the East Indies, but late of the Hermitage, near Woking, in the County of Surrey, in England, Esq., deceased, who died at the Hermitage aforesaid on the 22nd day of February 1873, and PROBATE of whose WILL and CODICIL was on the 13th day of October 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, British Inhabitant, Esq., one of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co. in Bombay aforesaid, Bankers and Agents, are required on or before SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November 1873, to send to the said Executor, at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Executor will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Katherine Rose Willis, widow, the relict, and Richard Augustus Willis, Esq., the son, the Executors save as to India, named in the said Codicil, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 23rd day of October 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

In the matter of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of ANTHONY GEORGE DEGA, late of Bombay, Gentleman, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legis-lative Council of India, entitled "The Indian Succession Act 1865," and pursuant to Act 28 of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ANTHONY GEORGE DEGA, late of Bombay, Gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 15th day of November 1872, (the Probate of whose Will was on the 18th day of July 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Leopoldina de Ga the Widow and Executrix of the said deceased) are hereby required, on or before the 27th day of November 1873, to send to the said Leopoldina de Ga, the Executrix, or to the Undersigned, as her Attorneys, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Estate, having regard only to the Claims of which she shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executrix.—Dated this 16th day of October 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors for Leopoldina de Ga,
Widow and Executrix of the above-named deceased.

BY APPOINTMENT,

ESTABLISHED 1869.

MESSRS. WHITE AND CO.,
ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,
GENERAL, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms :—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½ per Cent.
Bill Collecting, including all expenses, except Law Charges	7½ ,,
Commission Agency	5 ,,
Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid, and all Charges collected from Consignee	at 4 as. per package.

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilcund, and Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the R/R should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co.,
Allahabad and Cawnpore.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY, CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE AND BAGATELLE TABLE MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, Fort, next to Sassoon's Buildings, Bombay

CARPETS with borders, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Axminster, all size and new patterns.
PAPERS for Rooms, plain and rich, for Half-doors, Screens, Punkahs and Theatres.
BORDERS of all sorts, rich and plain.
CRETONNES, blue, green, pink, crimson drab ground, newest pattern.
BROCADED DAMASK, 52 inches wide, green ground and yellow stars.
— Crimson ground and yellow stars.
— Grey with arabesque.
— Blue with rich gold medallion.
DAMASKS, from Lyon, 54 inches wide, for rich curtains, blue and red colour.
CHINA DAMASK, Crimson No. 1, and also Satin and Velvet.
HORSE HAIR CLOTH : colors, black, orange, and grey.
BILLIARD CLOTH, green best quality, at Rs. 18, 20, and 22 a yard.
SWISS CURTAINS for windows, portieres, from Rs. 6 to 16 a pair, 4 yards long, and also Net Curtains for Beds.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have just received a Shipment of Ice Machines, new model, making a decanter of Ice Water in less than 3 minutes. It cannot be put out of order, and works by hand as an ordinary pump.

Billiard Tables, Bagatelle Board, and a large stock of Furniture always on hand. Punkas made to order.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government ; the East India and E. B. Railways ; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments ; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies ;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other sequisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy

B. B. B.

Inaccordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability ; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement ; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 12th November.

Exchange on London is firmer, buyers holding out for higher rates, but there are not many sellers, and our quotations are very little altered.

In Government Securities the prices are lower.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16d. to 15/32
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10½d. to 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10d. to 1/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 5/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9¾d. to 11/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99¾
Do demand	100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do. demand	99 15/16 to par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¾
Four & half per cent.	106¼
Four per cent.	105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	95½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do. on Merchandise	7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do. do.	7½ "
Bank Bills	6½ "
Mercantile Paper	6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107¼ to 107⅜
Gold Lea	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	17 5

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY Evening.

The Arthur, s, was filled up by native speculators at £2-15, weight and measurement. The *bona fide* demand continues extremely small. Sail, no change.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—	London	£3 0s. 0d.
	Venice	£2 15s. 0d.
	Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
	Liverpool	£2 17s. 6d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 12th November.

Market for Spinning and Land shares continue dull and weak. Bank of Bombay shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	267½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	45½ nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	219-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
—	£20	109-1-7	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	13-10-0	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,385
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	100
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.s.	Mazagon Land	950
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,505
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,740
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,000
906	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,310
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	145
2,500	2,000	all	50 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,790
750	2,000	all	200 p.s	Great Eastern	2,700
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,270
500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,420
900	1,000	all	10 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,305
900	2,500	all	150 p.s	Oriental	3,700
690	2,500	400	200 p.s	Royal	2,175
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	620
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,100
200	500	all	30 p.s	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	650
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,050
500	1,500	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	300 *	Fort Press Co.	5,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
300	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	635
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	570
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265 xd
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	600	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

In consequence of the unwillingness of importers to make a concession in prices as asked by the dealers, there is almost no business doing, and consequently we have no important sales to report for the day. The heavy decline in the raw material at home has at last made very unfavourable impression on the minds of the buyers for the up-country markets, who, it appears, have in a great measure withdrawn from the market. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces White Mulls	40 in. 20 yds.	Rs. 3 0 0
1,300 " " "	40 in. 20 yds.	" 2 7 3

COTTON.

The market closed somewhat firms with an advance of one rupee per candy. There is more demand on European account at the following rates :—

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 175 to Rs. 173
Broach, M. G.	" 185 to " 195
Hinguaghaut	" 200 to " 205
Dhollerah & Bhownuggur	" 176 to " 183
Sawginned	" 178 to " 183
Vingorla	" 170 to " 175

The undermentioned purchases are reported yesday :—

75 candies	Dhollera	Rs. 178-80
25 "	"	" 181-83
25 "	Bhownugger (W. S.)	" 165
25 "	Khandeish	" 185
25 "	"	" 176-84
50 "	Karanja	" 178
200 "	New Belgaum (20th January)	" 190
50 "	Hinguaghaut	" 235

METALS.

500 cwt. Copper Braziers ....at 59 per cwt.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 8th November 1873.

Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,412	0	0
Merchandise	48,682	0	0
Earth Trains	431	0	0
Electric Telegraph	488	0	0
Total Rs.	98,013	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	63,384	0	0
Merchandise	51,526	0	0
Earth Trains			
Electric Telegraph	910	0	0
Total Rs.	115,820	0	0
Decrease Rs.	17,807	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Compta, Nov. 9.
	Arcot (s)	Hutchison	Vingorla, Nov. 10.

The ship Coldingham, Bice, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nubia, to Australia &c.

Steamer Sir J R Carnac, to Coast and Compta.

Barque Hesperia, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7	Abyssinia (s)	Lang	Rangoon, Nov. 3.
	Montrose	Patterson	Liverpool, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7	Massilia (s)		
	Hydrabad		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 9	Moinam (s)	Galle and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 9	Moinam (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12th November.

From Liverpool.

Cella s, 1,350 bars and 237 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 50 barrels alum, 50 kegs red lead, and 415 kegs spelter, Framjee Sealy & Co ; 2 casks sherry, M. and E. Bejunjee.

Killarney s, 1 cask wine, Lyon & Co.

Bellona s, 45 casks pale ale, Lyon & Co.

From London.

Coromandel s, 25 cases oilmanstores, Abdoolcurrim Hyderbhoy.

Rajpoot, 75 hogsheads beer, the L. A. and A. Co.

Virago s, 2 cases tobacco, Sumsoodin Cassowjee.

Strathclyde s, 43 cases papers, Cassum Abdoolrehman ; 28 bales papers, Cajee Ebram Noormohomed ; 16 cases paper, By amjee Shapoorjee ; 5 cases biscuits, the L. A. and A. Co ; 7 casks stout, C. Bounevi lle & Co ; 22 cases window glass Ebramjee Noorbhoy ; 6 cases hams, Limjee Jemsetjee Botteboi ; 50 cases old tom, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—12th November.

For Liverpool.

Cella s, 12 bales hides, Khakebhoy Nansey ; 350 bales cotton, Hyderally Cassowjee ; 100 bales cotton, Jumnadas Tricomdas ; 140 bales cotton, G. Khuttow & Co ; 4 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

Arthur s, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 120 bales cotton, Vussjall Luckmonbhoy ; 96 bales cotton, Davabhoy Callanjee & Co ; 61 bales cotton, Soonderdas Mooljee ; 75 bales cotton, Dharsey Odhowjee ; 50 bales wool, Munsook Kotbct.

Strathclyde s, 1,600 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co.

Geelong s, 101 bales wool, Nursey Khatow ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 9 bales skins, Khakeybhoy Nansey.

For London.

Geelong s, 158 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 49 pieces E. teeth, Rowchund Amoluck ; 73 pieces E. teeth, Runchorlall Girdhurlall ; 52 pieces and 2 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Buckabhoy ; 32 bales skins, Mahomedally Surajoodin & Co ; 13 bales hides and 149 pieces E. teeth, Suckoor Futtaybhoy ; 8 bales hides, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed ; 6 cases olibanum, Arzun Nurpali ; 54 packages cowries, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 1 case shawls, David Sassoon & Co ; 18 cases mother o' pearl shells, Nanseybhoy Gangjee ; 48 pieces E. teeth, Tribbocwandas Veerjee.

For Suez.

Geelong s, 2 bundles silk, David Sassoon & Co.

For Havre.

Geelong s, 178 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

For Hongkong.

Mooltan, s, 12 cases peacock feathers, Rehmoobhoy Mahomed ; 128 bales cotton, S. I. S. N. Co ; 183 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 77 bales cotton, Dawomull Suchanund ; 2 cases peacock feathers, Ruzabally Allyrza.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 10.

Elliot, Major, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Simla.

November 11.

Crofton, Captain, 65th Regiment, on leave, from Murree.

Dowse, Lieutenant, 2/12th Regiment, to join, from Ferozepoor.

DEPARTURES—November 11.

Peile, Sub-Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on duty, to Roorkee.

Hinde, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

November 12.

Nedham, Sub-Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, on duty, to Dumdum.

Wilkie, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Calcutta.

Battersby, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Calcutta.

Moynan, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Calcutta.

Cotton, Lieutenant, 56th Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.

Baker, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Calcutta.

MacDonald, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Calcutta.

Montresor, Sub-Lieutenant, 8th King's, on duty, to Cawnpore.

Meade, Sub-Lieutenant, 89th Regiment, on duty, to Bangalore.

Campbell, Sub-Lieutenant, 76th Foot, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Tuoby, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Calcutta.

Badgley, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.

Prichard, Sub-Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Brunker, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, to join, to Morar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 8.)

Mr J W Tawney, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Seoni, assumed charge of his duties from Capt H C E Ward, Depy Comr, on the 24th ultimo, before noon.

The transfer of Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, from Burhanpur to Bilaspur, is cancelled.

Mr F C Berry, Asst Comr, is posted to Nagpur, as a temporary arrangement, and Mr L K Lawrie, Asst Comr, is posted to Jabalpur.

Mr F W Fox, B C Service, appointed to be an Asst Comr in the Central Provinces, reported his arrival at Nagpore, on the 3rd instant, before noon.

Mr Fox is posted to the Nimar District.

Capt H C E Ward, appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Registration, Supt of Stamps, and Comr of Excise, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties from Mr J W Chisholm, on the 1st instant, before noon.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Capt R Fythell, Cantonment Magistrate, Asirgarh, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Surg W M Courtenay of the Bengal Medical Service, is temporarily appointed to the Civil Medical charge of Sagar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surg Maj Renton, of the 5th M N I, on other duty, or until further orders.

Subsidiary leave counting as privilege leave for one month, is granted to Lieut Col H F Waddington, Depy Comr, Chhindwara, from the 1st instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough.

In Notification No 3549, dated 31st ultimo, for Mr William Russell Barry, read Mr Frederick Charles Berry.

Mr A U Fanshawe, Asst Comr, is transferred from Hoshangabad to Nimar.

Mr S I may, Asst Comr, Nimar, on being relieved by Mr Fanshawe, is transferred to Bilaspur.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr J Kibble, M A, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from the date of which he may be relieved.

Mr R Logan, Asst Comr, Bilaspore, on being relieved, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr Kibble, or until further orders.

Mr J M Berrill, Dist Supt of Police, returned from privilege leave and relieved over charge of the Nimar Police from Mr C S Chetten, Offg Dist Supt, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

The Chief Comr is pleased to invest Mr J W Tawney, Offg Deputy Comr of Seoni, with the powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 18	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	" 24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served, through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 8 pies.

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The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		7 P.M.			7 P.M.
Monday	Nov.	17	Monday	Dec.	8
"		24	"		15
"	Dec.	1	"		22
			"		29

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	"	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

JOSEPH—November 5th, at Royapooram, Madras, Mr. Augustus Joseph, late Storekeeper of the Madras Railway Co., Engineering Department, aged 42 years.

POTENGER—November 6th, at Calcutta, Louisa, relict of the late Thomas Brac Potenger, Esq., of chronic diarrhœa, after a lingering illness.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1873.

Of all the Christian virtues that we are required to practise, charity and living together in unity are perhaps those which command most universal admiration, but which it is at the same time most difficult to exercise. In all circles there is a deplorable want of true charity of feeling towards our neighbour, and even the clergy, who persistently preach the beauty of living together in unity and in charity, are in this respect unhappily no better than their flocks. Though we will go so far as to say that this defect applies equally to private life as to public questions, we would at present confine our attention to the extraordinary want of unity amongst the clergy which forces itself upon the attention at the present time. Even here in the East, where the clergy are supposed to some extent to give up their differences and to assist each other in the common cause, we have all the elements that go to make up the great clerical bodies that hold aloof from each other and criticise each other in Europe, and in Bombay we have a Bishop who holds ideas that are certain to result in more harm than good being effected by his presence in this country. Here, however, the several bodies merely hold aloof from each other ; they have few public opportunities of decrying the destructive principles which they believe other sects to be possessed by, and it is curious occasionally to look at the proceedings of Church Congresses and Assemblies in England and Scotland, and to note the tone that pervades their proceedings. Last month there were three Congresses held in England, that of the English Church at Bath, the Congregationalist Union of England and Wales at Ipswich, and the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland at Nottingham. The two latter seem to have confined themselves pretty much to their own affairs, the only matter regarding which they travelled out of their own sphere being the "doctrinal anarchy" and the advance of Ritualism and the practice of the Confessional in the Church of England. The leaders amongst the Baptists seemed to think that disestablishment is the only means by which the progress of Ritualism can be checked ; and the Congregational Union seemed to be much of the same opinion. We may be sure, however, that the Ritualists and Confessionalists generally will not even take the trouble to snap their fingers at the opinions expressed by such outsiders, so long as they may go on their way rejoicing in the impotence of the Bishops, who seem as a rule to be weak enough to leave all action to the people themselves, as if they were not the very men to whom the people have a right to look for protection.

At the other Congress, that of the Church of England held at Bath, a large number of papers were read on matters connected with religion and the church ; but the discussion which was calculated to secure the greatest amount of popular attention was that on the means of bringing the influence of the Church to bear upon the masses of the people. There was a deal of talk on the subject, but we are sorry to say the impression left on the mind by it is simply that the clergy are entirely unable to account for the disinclination of the people to attend the church services and equally at a loss for a remedy. The rev. gentleman whose paper gave rise to the discussion, Bishop Ryan, could not help feeling that the high wages now paid to working men frequently led to habits of self-indulgence rather than provident foresight, and launched forth against the excursion train and the public house. Why journeys in excursion trains should be set down as one of the chief causes of sin and disinclination to church-going we know not ; what concerns us more is, that the rev. gentleman was able to bring forward no scheme for interesting the masses in the work of the Church, except the circulation of special tracts, preparation for confirmation, lectures on the subject of confirmation, and the exercise of influence through the week day and Sunday schools. Our own opinion is certainly not very favourable to either of these means except the last, and we still hold to the idea that personal influence is a thousand times more valuable than cart-loads of tracts. It is not every man, to be sure, who has the tact to get hold of people even by personal influence ; to induce demoralised work people to attend church and to amend their ways of living requires in the highest degree an exercise of delicate tact ; but men, lay and clerical, possessing this rare faculty of being able to deal with such people could surely be employed in greater numbers than at present. We quite see the difficulty of the task of inducing people to attend church : it is a difficulty which has always existed, and which we suppose always will exist till the happy days of the Millennium ; but it is passing strange that not all the collective wisdom of the Church Congress could devise any plan by which the disinclination on the part of the people, which was so much deplored, is likely to be even in part removed. So much at a loss were they, indeed, that one gentleman in very plain language recommended that the churches should in a measure be turned into shows and the clergymen into showmen ; he thought that the people should be attracted by painting, sculpture, stained glass, gorgeous vestments, and music vocal and instrumental, though it was not attempted to demonstrate what spiritual good such shows would effect. This same gentleman thought that each clergyman should be allowed to do just as he pleased in the manner of conducting the services, and recommended, in a truly commercial spirit, that bishops should deal with their clergy as merchants deal with their *employés*, by looking at the result of their labours, not at the means by which these results are obtained ; but this led to such a storm of derisive laughter, hisses, and counter cheers, that the speaker was unable to proceed.

But this was not the only instance of disorderly proceedings at Bath. Archdeacon Denison, the great apostle of the Confessional in the English Church, had a little meeting of his own, which seems to have been of a more than usually lively character. Archdeacon Denison invited only "those members of the Church of England who consider that there is at this time a "special grievance connected with the licensing "of curates," his own hobby at present, and intimated that the chair would be taken by "George Anthony Denison," that "all the "speakers and resolutions were to be named and "settled by the chairman," and that "all "amendments were to be submitted to his discretion." At the meeting, the Archdeacon certainly did not appear in a venerable character, but rather as a sturdy despot of the long stick. The Archdeacon's grievance is simply this, that curates have their licences revoked for extravagant offences in parish churches, while he says that not the curates but the incumbents to whom the curates are subordinate should be proceeded against : a clever way of protecting ultra-Ritualistic curates. But of this grievance there was scarcely a word in his speech, which was about nothing in particular, if we exclude his buffoonish attempts to impress upon his hearers that he was at that meeting a despot with a substantial walking-stick to enforce his authority. A very substantial stick he had sure enough, and his threat that he would tap on the head with it any man who would not sit down if asked to do so, was very nearly being carried out when a reverend gentleman interrupted a quotation from Horace by the Chairman by remarking, "that is a definition of "Ritualism from Horace." This interruption gave rise to what is described as "a scene of strange confusion," what in fact seems to have been almost a general row. Here is the description of the scene from the *Times*:—"Half the clergymen rose from their seats and "raised a deafening cry of 'Turn him out,' "'Order,' 'Chair,' &c. One clergyman was "seen gesticulating with him in a very threatening manner, and a scuffle seemed imminent. "The Ven. Archdeacon got hold of his big stick, "and, brandishing it towards the rev. offender, "shouted at the top of his voice, 'If you interrupt again I'll have you turned out. My "'friend, I can reach you with the policeman's "'baton if I cannot with my own stick.' The "delinquent persisted in trying to make an "explanation amidst a terrific noise and renewed cries of 'Turn him out;' but a "kind of threatening movement towards him "by several of the clergy had the effect of "causing him to retire behind some friends, and "the storm soon abated." A disgraceful enough scene for any body of men to engage in, but specially discreditable to those who preach so persistently the virtues of meekness, and peacefulness, and common charity, all of which seem to have been wanting in this assembly of reverends and deacons to a deplorable degree.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A correspondent writes—"My attention has been directed to an article in the *Home News* with the above heading, and truly does it state with melancholy the expensive stud arrangements which have been carried on for years and years. The stud has been a nice sinecure for many of the old officers of the service, some of whom Punch might have justly referred to in his quotation, that they were very good cavalry soldiers when on foot, and very good foot soldiers when on horse-back, and the result of their deliberation has been an utter and expensive failure. I was at the Wudwan horse show last week, and one of the first remarks I heard made by a gentleman who had a good deal to say in the horse judging—'What a reproach to Government to allow such a valuable breed of horses as the Kattywar to die out—a stamp they can never reproduce when once gone ;' and I believe the said gentleman is not very long in the country. Does it not appear odd that a comparative stranger to the country could at once detect the value of the Kattywar breed, and also suggest, which I believe he did, the means of retaining and improving the breed. Now that the subject of horse-breeding in India is occupying so much public attention, why should not the Government call for reports relative to the resources of the Kattywar districts, and also direct that special reports be furnished by the judges of the Wudwan horse show, and one also from the promoter of it. I believe from the remarks dropped at that show, that India had sufficient resources within herself to supply the whole of the requirements of her army if they were but properly and judiciously fostered."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[reuter's telegrams.]

THE ENGAGEMENT IN NAVARRE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, 11th November.

Later accounts confirm the reports of severe fighting in Navarre. The result, however, has apparently been indecisive.

Spain has ordered suspension of further proceedings against the filibusters of the Virginius.

Egypt has shipped half a million of specie to England.

The press criticise the reticence of the Ministers at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

It is stated that Government intends despatching six additional regiments of infantry besides artillery to the Cape Coast.

LONDON, 11th November.

The ship Nagpore, homeward bound, from Calcutta to London, arrived in Kingstown on fire ; while entering the harbour she sank three vessels.

PARIS, 11th November.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed to determine the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers voted 8 against 7. The powers are to date from the time of voting the constitutional laws. The minority refused the concessions.

LONDON, 11th November, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quieter and weaker. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market closed very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5½d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been quiet,

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8½ lbs. "	9s.
40s. Mule Twist	1s. 0¾d.

The sum of £81,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure for Bombay, via the Suez Canal—Lombardy.

THE MAILS.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 13th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London on the 10th instant.

The *Pioneer* announces the death of Mr. H. Templeton, Principal of the Bareilly College, on the 9th instant.

It is reported that the Gaekwar intends to engage a Bombay lawyer to watch his case before the Baroda Commission.

Lieutenant England, the young officer whose impending Court-martial we alluded to last week, and who was to have been tried to-day, has been attacked with remittent fever, so that it is probable that no trial will take place this week.

During the month of August last 11,644 maunds of cotton, valued at Rs. 1,62,026, were exported from British Burmah.

A license for music and dancing has been refused for the Cremorne Gardens, but a license for music only has been granted.

Great preparations, we are told, are being made at Bhurtpore for the reception of the Viceroy. The fort and palace are to be illuminated on the occasion of His Excellency's visit.

A salute of nine guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-day on the occasion of the arrival of Brigadier-General Gell, who resumed command of the garrison last night.

The official reports on the state of the crops in Burmah up to the 29th of October are favourable in all the districts except Thayet, where they are said to be scanty. In the Akyab district, we are told, "crops continue normal."

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Lahore :—"Three merchants, the earliest arrivals of the Yarkund kafila, reached Ladakh on the 27th October. They report that the remainder of the kafila was coming on very shortly."

The *Athenæum* announces that Mr. Henry Sumner Maine, formerly Legal Member of the Legislative Council, is about to publish a new work on "The Early History of Institutions," more particularly as illustrated by the Irish Brehon Law.

The quantity of cotton shipped from the ports of Sind to foreign or external ports during the month of October 1873 was 932 pressed bales, weighing 365,344 lbs., and in addition thereto 268 pressed bales, weighing 101,248 lbs., have been shipped to Bombay.

The Ranee of Pertab Singh, heir-apparent of the Maharajah of Cashmere, died of small-pox on the 30th October. This Ranee was the daughter of the Rajah of Chumba. The body was burnt in the Ram Bagh, near the tomb of Rajah Gheolab Singh. The funeral procession was attended by about 20,000 people.

A Calcutta contemporary would prepare for the threatened scarcity by knocking up the arrangements for the one remaining Camp of Exercise in Bengal. It adjures Government to abstain from "these meaningless displays at a time when men's minds are concentrated on the misery which must come upon a large part of the country."

We see from an official statement that the total exports of rice from Bengal were 5,340,810 cwt. in 1871, and 6,909,356 cwt. in 1872, while in the first eight months of the current year they were 3,721,211 cwt. The total exports of rice from all India and Burmah in those periods were 17,040,336 cwt., 22,676,393 cwt., and 15,293,100 cwt., respectively.

Surgeon Adam Taylor, the present officiating incumbent, retains charge of the civil station of Delhi, having been brought on the first class establishment to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Bateson's departure, on sick leave, from Umballa. Surgeon Penny will, on his return from furlough, be posted to the Umballa civil station, also a first class appointment.

Mr. Edgar, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, who has gone on a visit to Sikhim, appears to have been received with open arms. Rumour says that a deputation of Thibetan officials, and even Chinese, have been sent out to welcome his advent into their territory. Major Lindsay, who accompanied Mr. Edgar for some nine marches, was suddenly recalled, owing to the Government of India having sanctioned the Northern Bengal Railway.

A letter to a contemporary expresses fear, that, as far as Agra is concerned, the announcement that there will be no Durbar has come too late, the greater number of followers having preceded the Rajahs and already encamped at Agra, while large numbers have started and are still on the road and daily arriving, so that the Durbar camp has already assumed formidable dimensions.

For some considerable time past serious misunderstanding has existed between the Rev. Mr. Cole, Principal, and the Rev. George Peake, Head-master, of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawur. An enquiry was instituted during the past year, and we now hear that the result is the suspension of the Rev. Mr. Peake, and that he is to be reduced to a lower appointment. The particulars have not as yet been made public.

Reuter telegraphed from Calcutta last night :—The latest official reports on the condition of the crops in Bengal state that generally there is no improvement. Slight rain has fallen in some places, but not sufficiently to benefit the standing crops, although it has partially facilitated the sowing of later crops. In Patna and Rajshahye divisions the prospects are reported to be very bad, and getting worse. Some districts report brisk exportation going on, others report steady importation.

A meeting was convened at the Town Hall, Calcutta, yesterday morning, at half-past seven, for the purpose of humiliation before God and for prayer that the impending famine may be arrested, and that wisdom and grace may be abundantly bestowed on the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and others in authority, that they may be guided to the adoption of wise and successful measures to mitigate such distress as may arise. The Rev. J. Thomson was to preside.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore arrived at Agra, under the salute due to his rank, on Saturday morning. The Rana of Dholepore, the Rajah of Duttia, and the Rajah of Kishengurh were to have been in on Monday. Colonel Pelly, Agent for the Governor-General for Rajpootana, and Colonel Impey, Agent for Gwalior, arrived on Thursday last. Colonel Pelly was escorted by some of the Deolee Irregulars, a fine-looking set of men, under the command of Colonel Harmish McDonald in person.

The *Cochin Argus* points out that the appointment of a Commission by the Government of India to enquire into the affairs of Baroda may be taken by the ruler of an adjacent State as an index of what must sooner or later follow, if the administration of his country continue in its present condition. The adjacent State, of course, is Travancore, and our contemporary advises the Rajah to drive away the vultures that infest his Court and to effect reforms in the judicial and other departments of his State.

A suggestion is offered by a contemporary as to the disposal of the surplus funds in the hands of the Persian Famine Relief Committee. A short time back we published the proceedings of a meeting of the Committee at Aden, when a report was submitted showing the balance on hand on 10th September to be some 19,000 krans, out of which sum small amounts had to be paid for salaries and bonuses to officials. Our contemporary says that, as we have a famine of our own on hand, the representatives of the ex-Committee need not be at a loss how to dispose of the surplus.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* :—"I am very glad to see some one has written proposing to put down the absurd complaints of native passengers by rail. The plan I would adopt to cure them of their loitering habits would be to make the halts at the stations for a definite time—and when that time was up, simply ring the bell and go on. I think our sable friends would wish then that the guard had *tumbled them into the train* ! As far as my experience goes, natives are allowed far too much freedom on the platforms, and the French system might very properly be adopted, of allowing no one on the platform until a few minutes before the start.

A triple murder case has lately occurred in the neighbourhood of Cuttack. The murderer is a *Gour* or *Gowalla* by caste. The victims were his wife and mother, and an innocent *abadhan* or *gurumohashy* of his village. The ruffian has been apprehended by the police, and is awaiting trial. It is said that he had reason to suspect the fidelity of his wife. His mother was also suspected by him to be somehow concerned in the infidelity of his wife. He killed both with a sharp *da* or knife when they were fast asleep. The gurumohashy he appears to have killed for no other reason than that he came upon him while he was still under excitement.

The Governor in Council has called the attention of the Madras Railway authorities to the necessity of furnishing fuller details than are now generally supplied to Government in the Company's reports of fatal accidents. His Excellency observes that in a recent case no information was afforded as to the circumstances which led to the accident, whether the deceased was trespassing or whether it occurred through negligence, or what was the result of the inquest held. The Consulting Engineer has therefore been directed, in communication with the Railway authorities, to arrange for adopting a modified form of report which will admit of fuller particulars on all such points being given in future, and to state his own opinion upon such occurrences.

The Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier reports that the prospects of the ensuing rubbee season are likely to be seriously affected by cold. On the morning of the 1st of November the grass on the roads and partly also green vegetation was covered with a crust of hoar-frost, which is quite unprecedented for this season of the year. It may be anticipated that from this up to the time of full moon the cold will increase and may not only destroy all hopes of a rubbee crop but will also destroy the still standing late khurreef crops. Sowings for the rubbee season have been very extensive, as the district was under water for a long time. This is the second successive year that extensive floodings have taken place, and is the reason assigned for the cold season having set in so early.

It is rumoured that the "Indian claimant case" is likely to have an awkward "split" in it. It is said that Messrs. Rogers and Remfry, the solicitors engaged in Calcutta for the claimant, laid a serious point before Mr. Sackville Davis, who is retained on the claimant's side, whether or not Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher of Bombay had not made a mistake in the pleading by not including the other property in India in the plaint. It is said that Mr. Davis gave it as his opinion that the mistake might be fatal to the claimant's right, out of Bombay, as it would be a splitting of his claim, and under the Civil Procedure Act the property not included would be assumed to be abandoned. An application will probably be made to the Court at Bombay to amend the plaint before judgment.

Sir James Brind, who is to take command of the Allahabad Division, is now in England, but will embark for India about the 27th instant. A contemporary says—"The prize has been sufficient to tempt the ancient warrior to come back to busy life again. It would have been a graceful act, and indeed only common justice, to have allowed the gallant Olpherts—who has so signally displayed his capacity for command—the option of accepting or declining the vacant division. The Brigadier General might, from a sense of duty, have accepted the appointment, but assuredly a soldier of his rare vigor and dash would have been utterly thrown away in a division that has come to be considered something of a penal settlement. We shall be a little curious to see how long General Brind will stable his horses at Allahabad."

The Agra paper says—Brigadier General Rothney, C. S. I., who is about to take command of this brigade, is a distinguished officer, having done good service in the Mutiny and in the Wazeri campaign. It was owing to this gallant officer's conduct that the British camp in the Wazeri country was saved from what might have proved a very disastrous attack, and it will be remembered that in the Agrore expedition it was Colonel Rothney and his brave little Goorkhas that did all the fighting, although more fortunate and highly favoured individuals received all the honors. General Rothney was decorated with the C. S. I. for general good service, and not for any special occasion. We have frequently had occasion to refer to this gallant officer's claims. It is therefore with much pleasure and satisfaction that we welcome so popular and distinguished an officer to the command of this brigade.

The writer of the *Saturday Evening Englishman's* "Week" relates an anecdote of a somewhat eccentric piece of generosity on the part of Sir George Campbell. An Assistant Superintendent of Police, having obtained the consent of his immediate superior to his being absent from his district for three or four days, but without obtaining leave from the Government, came down to Calcutta to be married, but was indiscreet enough, the day before the wedding, to go so near Sir George Campbell that he could not help seeing him. Another Lieutenant-Governor might have conveniently closed his eyes. But instead of this, Sir George there and then called the delinquent to account for his absence from his post, and, on being informed that he had come away with the permission of his immediate superior to meet and marry his intended, who had just arrived from England, ordered him to return at once to his station, and report his arrival there by telegram to Belvedere. With feelings that can be better imagined than described, our horrified policeman at once proceeded to Armenian Ghaut, took the first train, and a few hours after duly reported his return to the Lieutenant-Governor. But the matter was not to end here. Presently came a telegram from Belvedere, which, we may imagine, was opened with some trepidation. Its purport proved to be—what ?—an order summarily dismissing Mr. C. from the service ? No ;—nothing more or less than a message granting him leave of absence for a whole month.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The 10th Hussars marched into camp at Agra on the morning of Saturday last.

Veterinary Surgeon F. F. Constant, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant H. Hay, Bombay Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

Captain Oakes, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, has been appointed Transport Officer at Allahabad during the present trooping season.

Colonel Robert Richards, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been entitled to Colonel's allowances from the 13th November 1873.

The duties of Remount Agent at the Presidency have been taken up by Veterinary Surgeon Marshall, owing to the illness of Mr. Thacker.

Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith has been brought on the strength of the Bombay medical establishment from the 1st November 1873, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The services of Captain C. T. Echalaz, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nassick Revenue Survey, have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, from the 1st December next.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant C. Hexton, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, has been permitted to resign the service under the conditions laid down in G. G. O. No. 782 of 1872.

Surgeon Major Lougheed, 1-21st Fusiliers, has been ordered to take over on the 14th instant the duties of the Deputy Surgeon General, British Medical Service, Presidency Circle, Madras. If we remember a right Dr. Lougheed was on leave here, so this will curtail it.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India the name of Captain F. W. Bean, Staff Corps, who has been declared unfit for further service in India, has been removed from the Bombay Army List from the 3rd July 1873, and he is granted a subsistence allowance of £120 a year.

Captain Collett, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, now on special duty with the Viceroy's Camp, will, on conclusion of this duty, be posted to the Peshawur District. Captain Stewart will continue with the Allahabad Division, to which Captain Collett has been previously nominated.

Surgeon T. Robinson, Bengal medical establishment, and Conductor J. Mob, P. W. Department, Bengal, have been allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to them by the Government of their own presidency.

The competition for the Regimental Champion Star, given by Colonel Cox, came off at Seetapore on the 3rd instant. Six rounds at the figure of a soldier kneeling (about 40 inches high), painted on a single target, in skirmishing order ; distances unknown, between 550 and 200 yards. Acting Quartermaster Sergeant J. W. Coombes, so far, is the winner, having hit his man four times.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Grenadier N. I.—Lieutenant C. W. Hirde, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 21st N. I., to officiate as Adjutant vice Captain Hughes, appointed to the Commissariat.

25th Regiment N. L. I.—Lieutenant W. J. Orr, 108th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation vice McMath, 66th Foot, permitted to rejoin his regiment.

Invalid Establishment.—It has been notified that the offices of commandant of European veterans of the European Artillery Veteran Company, and of Adjutant, are amalgamated, the Commandant being required to perform all the duties on a staff salary of Rupees 200 per mensem and an allowance of Rupees 50 per mensem for office rent, stationery and writers. This arrangement is to have effect from the date Captain James McKay Macdonald (unattached) was appointed commandant.

A soldier of H. M.'s 76th Regiment committed suicide at Secunderabad, on Sunday morning, the 2nd instant, by shooting himself through the head ; he was found lying near the entrenchment occupied by H. M.'s 107th Regiment, distant about half a mile from his barrack, with the roof of his head completely blown off. No cause has been assigned for this rash act. His name was Brown, a man of good character, not addicted to drink, and no cause can be assigned for the act. He was buried with military honors.

F20 Royal Artillery.—This battery will leave the station *en route* for Kamptee on Tuesday next ; the following officers will proceed with the battery :—Major Marshall, Commandant ; Captain McDonnel, Lieutenent Tristram Russell, Dr. Gabbett and Veterinary Surgeon Gray. It gives us very great pleasure to testify to the excellent character borne generally by the men during their stay of nearly three years in the station. We are not aware of any single unsoldierly or doubtful action having been committed by any of them, and we heartily wish the officers and men a safe and pleasant journey.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is amusing to read the comments of the native papers on "John Bull." They don't seem to see that his letter is in their favour. But what I want to suggest is this : they object to Mr. Thakur being asked to turn out of a railway carriage, and yet they think it quite right that they should turn out men of a low caste who have paid the same fare. If you remember, there was a case of this kind lately. If they claim a right to turn out men of an inferior caste I don't see how they can object to Europeans adopting the same plan. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

X.

A PERTINENT QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you tell me what has become of the Committee of the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, and whether they intend giving the prizes they promised ? It is now six months since the successful exhibitors received notices that they had been *awarded* medals, but no one has as yet *received* any. Many of the exhibitors went to great trouble and suffered considerable loss in sending things, and should undoubtedly have been treated with more courtesy. Perhaps the Committee's obliging Secretary, Mr. Terry, might be able to throw some light on the subject and explain matters satisfactorily.

12th November. OLD GUN.

A PRESSING WANT AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Two petitions have recently been presented to the Municipal Commissioner by the people of Mazagon: the one praying that a road might be opened between Mazagon and the new road through the Elphinstone Estate leading to the Fort ; the other praying that the present supply of water for Mazagon might be augmented. The former petition was placed before the Bench of Justices and has been ordered to be shelved until works requiring more urgent attention (one of which, we trust, means the Mazagon water supply) have been looked into. It is sincerely to be hoped that this important question will have the early and earnest attention of the Bench. Mazagon is not now the little fishing village it was thirty years ago, and of this the Bench and the Commissioner must be fully aware, and as the inhabitants only ask for a necessary commodity, indeed, a staff of life for which they might modestly say they pay the item water rate along with the rest of Bombay, who receive enough water to use and to waste, it is nothing but fair that their second petition should receive more attention than the one which asked for the simple opening up of a thoroughfare. That public and private fountains should have their supply of Vehar water nobody who has the slightest regard for owners of private fountains and for the opinions of our civic big guns will have the audacity to deny, but the supply of water for large districts should command paramount consideration, and that for fountains be an after-thought ; and we trust that it will be in this light that the Bench of Justices will look at the second petition of the people of

MAZAGON.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

N. W. PROVINCES and OUDH, 7th Nov.

With the silly season over on the hills, the cleaning season commences at the stations on the plains. Winter dress is now covering all the buildings, public and private, at Allahabad and Lucknow ; white, yellow and brown wash meet one in every direction. Petty repairs agitate the attention of the small P. W. D. contractors—patching proceeds apace, and eye-wash, pleasant deceitful eye-wash, rules the eye, paints the fancy and absorbs a multitude of sins.

The city of Lucknow is not the city of twenty years ago ; we have indeed modernized the civil portion of the station. The houses of the wealthy and the nobles lying in the direction of Huzrutgunge and around the Kaiser Baugh, have become the mansions of Government officials, or the shops of European and Parsee merchants, public offices or places of business. It cost the present proprietors or occupants nothing to erect them, nor has much labour been expended to throw around the dwellings an English air of ease and comfort. Vast blocks of buildings that covered whole acres of ground, and which Lord Clyde, in his despatches on the taking of the city in 1858, characterised as unlike anything else he had seen in India, or even in Europe, except in the Austrian capital, have all been levelled with the ground. Nor have these demolitions ceased even yet. Those palatial edifices which gave shelter to thousands, and where happiness perhaps, and plenty certainly, did rule, have become the baseless fabric of a vision, with the green turf covering the remains of their foundations and a park all around in their stead, to efface from the memory of man their very existence, and, if possible, our shame in their ruthless destruction. What has become of the countless multitudes that once thronged this glorious city, this

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queen of the East? Where are to be seen now, in or near it, the cavalcades, the pomp and panoply of semi-barbarism, according to our highly refined ideas, but of exalted civilization according to theirs. Alas! the glory of Oudh has departed, and I, who knew the city of Lucknow and the province in their palmy days, before the blight of British contact or British greed ha[illegible]enced their work of devastation and demolitio[illegible]d the sad change that has fallen on a proud a[illegible]race. I am intensely British in feeling, bu[illegible]tly cosmopolitan to know that everything wholly [illegible] is not wholly good and that the manners and customs of other peoples suit them better, and to their tastes and habits are superior to our own. I could write many a chapter and recount the many barefaced robberies we have perpetrated on the former rulers of this once wealthy province that would suffuse the cheeks of our countrymen by reason of their dishonesty and rapacity. What have become of all the loans we have received from the former Kings of Oudh, and the vast stipends left us in trust. I shall devote one or two special letters to this subject in the course of my correspondence, that will amaze some of your readers, who would feel disposed to regard some of the facts I shall make public as rather the fictions of a diseased brain than the work of a nation that plumes itself on the strength of its intense integrity. Pooh! all our transactions have been apiece with the last, the seizure of the State of Oudh, and I am glad that the King, who now rusticates upon the banks of the Hoogly had the spirit to refuse to sign away his birthright in the treaty that was so shamelessly laid before him in 1856.

Well, everything in Oudh is now reduced to a dead level—that is, the English dead level—and Oudh is now planed to a uniformity as complete as our older possessions. One of the earliest buildings of importance at Lucknow in the Italian style is the mansion of Constantia built by General Claud Martin, as a residence for himself during the last decade of the last century. If I remember rightly, W. H. Russel, the London *Times* correspondent in India during the Mutiny, denominated the building as "the work of a mad architect." Now though the General was his own architect, the only point in which he evinced discreet madness was the legacy he left to education in the establishments he founded at Lyons, Calcutta, and Lucknow. The design, it is true, is somewhat fantastic in arrangement, which sins against most of the rules of pure Palladian art to an extent that would not be pardonable except in this climate and under the peculiar circumstances in which it was erected. Notwithstanding this, there is something very striking in the great central town, rising from a succession of terraced roofs, one over the other, and under which are a series of halls grouped internally so as to produce the most pleasing effects, while their arrangement was at the same time most suitable to the climate. The sky-line is everywhere broken by little kiosks, not perhaps in the best taste, but pleasing from their situation, and appropriate in the vicinity of a town so full of such ornaments as the city in whose proximity it is situated. The founder of the Martinère lies beneath in a dimly lighted vaulted chamber in the basement of the great tower. His tomb is a simple sarcophagus standing on the floor, and at each angle a grenadier in full uniform stands with arms reversed in the attitude of grief, as if mourning over the fall of his master. The execution of the monument, like everything about the place, is bad, but the conception is the finest that has yet been hit upon for a soldier's grave.

The common topic of conversation amongst Europeans and natives in both these provinces has been the oft-mooted question of the probable amalgamation of Oudh with the North-West Provinces. I have often written on the subject of the redistribution of our Indian satrapies. I have been long of opinion myself that Oudh and Rohilcund, with the left bank of the Ganges as its western boundary, should constitute one Lieutenant Governorship. The N. W. Provinces should get back Delhi and Hissar, and that its northern boundary should be the left bank of the Sutlej. As our possessions in India now stand, the Punjaub has as much connection with Bareilly and Moradabad as with Delhi and Hissar, or as Bombay has with Scinde. The latter ought certainly to be incorporated with the land of the five rivers, for a multitude of reasons, the principal of which [illegible] would be that the whole frontier line from Attock to Kurrachee would be under the control of one guiding and directing authority. It is a gross political blunder, this important line being divided under two system of control and under two distinct Governments. In giving Scinde to the Punjaub, the latter would acquire a seaboard and the sole direction of affairs all along our western border. Bombay might obtain in lieu of Scinde all the *civilised* portion of the Central Provinces, all the sparsely populated and uncultivated districts to the north, west, and south-west of Sumbulpore being, for the time, specially administered. Of course such a re-distribution, which will yet I hope be carried out, as I have now and long since laid it down, would involve the abolition of the Governors in Council of Bombay and Madras, in order to assimilate these divisions to the same system of control which obtains in the provinces in Northern India. There is no doubt, the existing division of Hindoostan into provinces is defective; it multiplies the work of the Supreme Government and is the cause of a large portion of the Indian finances being uselessly wasted.

The weather is still very hot in the rays of the sun. The nights and dawns are exceedingly chilly. Fever is prevalent in both provinces. There have been a few cases of cholera at Lucknow: one occurred only yesterday, to which a driver on the railway, of the name of White, succumbed. In the N. W. Provinces during the month of September, there were 3,104 deaths from cholera, 57,454 from fever, and 2,333 from small-pox.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee is expected to arrive here by the mail steamer next week.

Rain in Guzerat.—During last week there were slight showers of rain in several parts of Gujerat.

Police Fines.—During last month nearly Rs. 3,500 were recovered on account of fines, fees, &c., by the Police Courts.

Weather at Kaira.—A correspondent writes—"The mornings are cool at Kaira. Fever prevailed to some extent. The crops were in a flourishing state."

Locusts at Akulkote.—A mofussil paper states that locusts had appeared in certain villages of the Akulkote jagheer, but that they did not injure the crops.

Stripes.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a man named Abdool Raymon Shaik Ismael was convicted of stealing four copper vessels and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Inquest.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Common Jail, on the body of a native prisoner named Rama Pandoo. The jury upon the evidence found that the man had died from natural causes.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 8th November, was 58 feet 2 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet 8 tenth.

Suicide by Drowning.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Tuesday at Upper Mahim concerning the death of a woman named Fabin. The jury found that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

Theft.—Two Goanese named Caitan Francis and Pascoal Bustian were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive ten stripes each, they having been convicted of stealing a goat, the property of one Trimbuck Soorajee.

Assault.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan named Seedick Oosman was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Faiz Mahomed Fyzakhan. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Arrival of the Chief of Wudwan.—The young Chief of Wudwan and his mother, accompanied by seventy followers, arrived here on Tuesday, and have taken up their residence temporarily in the bungalow of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, solicitor, at Khetwady.

Criminal Misappropriation.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Jumad Ally Akbar Ally to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, one silver chain, one whistle, and two rupees in cash, the property of one Shaik Chamnoo.

Theft of Ornaments.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Mahomedan named Ahmed Ebrahim was convicted of stealing certain gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 50, the property of one Vajoo Shaik Enoos, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mischief by Fire.—We mentioned the other day that a reward had been offered for the arrest of the person who set fire to three or four schools at Neriad. We now learn from a vernacular newspaper that the culprit has at last been apprehended by the police at a small village called Veena, and that he has confessed his guilt.

A Dangerous Character.—A Hindoo named Nyalchund Mugun, an old offender, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being found between sunset and sunrise in possession of an instrument for house-breaking, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Charge Against the Foujdar of Nowsaree.—A correspondent states that Munsjee, the Parsee Fouzdar of Nowsaree, was a great terror to the people of that locality, and his arrest by the Surat police authorities has created great satisfaction among all classes of natives. It is believed that endeavours are being made to settle the case against the Fouzdar now pending before Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of Surat.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

March	Retreat of Spain	
Quadrille	Marion	Hurfurth.
Selection	Robin Hood	Godfrey.
Valse	Mahableshwur	G. Inzoli.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Trooper's	Wetersn.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Refractory Seamen.—Duncan Matheson and George Cassidy, seamen of the ship Cedric, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The first prisoner said that he was unwell, and was ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination. The second prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,642. Of these, 806 were new admissions, consisting of 363 Hindoos, 272 Mussulmans, 140 Parsees, 25 Christians, and 6 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 85·22. The following prevailing diseases were registered:—Intermittent and remittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh, and rheumatism.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 4,737. Of these, 1,448 were new admissions, consisting of 551 Hindoos, 455 Parsees, 331 Mussulmans, 104 Christians, and 7 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 175·43. The following prevailing diseases were registered viz.:—Intermittent and remittent fevers, 495; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 300; diseases of the air-passages, 160; whooping-cough, 21; catarrh, 15; and mumps, 1.

High Falutin.—The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling watched the eclipse of the moon, and embodying the result of his observations, the poet's pen turned them to shape in the columns of the *Times of India*. He tells us that the "ewet regent of the sky presented to the naked eye all the appearance of a well-toasted muffin."—*Indian Daily News.*

A Deserter.—We learn that Private Klent, of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment, who recently escaped whilst under custody in the lines of his regiment but was captured after a few days, has again managed to escape from one of the cells attached to the regimental lines in which he was kept a prisoner. We have no doubt that he will soon be arrested.—*Deccan Herald.*

Murder.—A brutal murder recently took place at a village three miles distant from Malligaum. The murderer was a labourer of the Koonbee caste, who had entertained suspicions against his wife. One day he had actual evidence of illicit intercourse on her part with another fellow-labourer, and in a fury he laid hold of a chopper and murdered the woman on the spot. He next pursued her paramour, who had in the meantime taken to his heels, but the latter succeeded in effecting his escape. The police authorities repaired to the spot where the victim lay and removed her to the Staff Hospital, where, after a *post mortem* examination by the doctor in charge of the hospital, the verdict of death resulting from murder was pronounced. The murderer is in custody.—*Deccan Herald.*

IN THE MATTER OF THE ARREST OF MR. KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE.

In our paper of the 11th instant, we reported the circumstances under which Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee, a very wealthy merchant and landed estates holder, was arrested under a warrant issued by Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, for contempt of Court, arising out of a summons for a municipal offence. It will be remembered that the defendant was fined five rupees for contempt, and the further hearing of the matter, as to whether the place had been cleared or not, was postponed until Tuesday afternoon. Accordingly Mr. Cleveland, for the defendant, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and the Municipality was represented by Mr. Brunton and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee.

Mr. Connon—What is the state of the war, now, Mr. Cleveland?

Mr. Cleveland said that his client felt himself very much aggrieved by his being arrested and subsequently fined for what he believed to be no fault of his. Mr. Kessowjee Jadowjee was one of the leading men in his caste, and he felt the disgrace brought upon him by a process of this Court; and His Worship was aware of what the natives would think of such a wealthy man being thus disgraced. Mr. Cleveland contended that in the first place the warrant ought not to have been issued, for he would prove that his client was not the owner nor mortgagee of the property in respect of which he was arrested. Besides, the summons was not served by a police officer, as it ought to have been.

Mr. Connon said that the municipal officers had authority to serve summons.

Mr. Cleveland said that if his client did not appear, the hearing of the matter ought to have gone on and determined in his absence, and, if convicted, fined; but no warrant should have been issued, unless good and sufficient grounds were shown, such as that he was about to abscond, &c. As it was, the effect upon the old man had been very severe; and he, Mr. Cleveland, said that as it was never meant to disrespect the Court, he would, on behalf of his client, humbly apologise, and ask the Court to remit the fine, which he proposed to put into the poor-box, with an addition of five rupees more.

Mr. Connon—But how about cleaning the place?—that seems to be the great question.

Mr. Cleveland said that he would like to get the question of fine to be disposed of first, and then he would go into the other question. He then continued to argue that under section 301, the defendant, if he failed to answer the summons, would have been liable to a fine of twenty rupees; and if such person should not appear, according to the tenour of the summons, the magistrate might proceed in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause should be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, to hear and determine the case in his absence. Here the course was clearly laid, and the warrant ought not to have been issued.

Mr. Connon—I wish to know if the place has been cleaned.

Mr. Cleveland said that he saw the place the previous day and it was not clean then. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brunton said that he and Mr. Eduljee inspected the gulley and found that it was paved, and the house lime-washed from outside; but the receptacles to the privy had not been put in.

Mr. Cleveland still urged that his client was neither the owner nor the mortgagee, and, therefore, was not answerable.

Mr. Connon said that if Mr. Kessowjee was in receipt of the rents, he must be considered as owner, and liable to answer the summons, which was served upon the male member of his family.

Mr. Brunton said that he might mention that Mr. Kessowjee was a frequent offender of the municipal laws; even on this very day, there were two summons out against him.

Mr. Cleveland said his client owned three hundred houses in Bombay, and there was no doubt that he was an offender.

Mr. Brunton then drew the attention of the Court, and Mr. Cleveland particularly, to section 185 of the new Act, which makes the owner of a house liable for not keeping drains, privies, &c., attached thereto. This particular gulley was attached to the house now so much mentioned before the Court.

Mr. Cleveland said that Gungadas Vrijbookundas was the mortgagee, though Kessowjee was in receipt of the rents as his agent.

After some further desultory discussion, it was agreed to withdraw the case, and the fine, together with an additional sum of Rs. 5, was ordered to be put into the poor-box.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND THE HOUSE-RATE.

On Tuesday a meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal buildings—Captain Henry in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were held as read.

Mr. Currey—Gentlemen,—In laying before the Corporation the Budget for 1874, I have very little to add to the observations which are contained in the preface. It has been deemed desirable by the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner to offer a full explanation in that preface in order that members of the Corporation might be put in possession of the information and the reasons which guided the Town Council in framing the Budget. I may say that the departmental and general estimates of expenditure, excluding, of course, new works, simply represent that which in the opinion of the Town Council is absolutely necessary for the working of the Municipality on the existing system and nothing beyond. In settling the estimates of expenditure the Town Council have had the benefit of the valuable work, in the shape of a revision of municipal expenditure, which has for the last two years been done by Mr. Hope, Mr. Peile, and Mr. Pedder. I daresay that in the course of our proceedings to-day proposals for reductions may be put forward, and perhaps it would scarcely become me at present to criticise such proposals, but I trust that the members of the Corporation will not forget that economy has been the object kept in view by three successive Municipal Commissioners, that retrenchment is not always true economy, and that efficiency must be as much studied as economy. In fact, I may say, that the credit of the new Corporation is involved in the thorough and efficient fulfilment of the duties and responsibilities which are imposed upon the Municipality of a great city like Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Coming to the question of taxation, I may say that the reasons adduced in the Town Council in favour of the reduction of the house-rate and of the water-rate are set forth in the preface to the Budget, and upon these we take our stand. It is quite a mistake to suppose that a reduction in the house-tax or in the water-rate is a measure simply for the advantage of the rich. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the chief benefit from these reductions will be felt by the poorer classes—(hear, hear)—and by some of those who have suffered most from the present condition of affairs in Bombay as compared with the state of things which existed a few years ago. With respect to what has been said about town duties there is a clause in the new Municipal Act which guards against their becoming transit duties. They will be virtually levied upon articles consumed only in the island of Bombay, and in that form they cannot be open to objection. Some of these taxes, though opposed to our English notions, are yet of a character which the inhabitants of most of the large towns in India have been for a long time in the habit of paying for local or other purposes, and are generally preferred by the native community to most other forms of taxation, particularly direct taxation. I believe it is hardly possible to propose any adjustment of taxation which would command universal assent, but I can confidently assert that the Town Council, in making the changes in taxation which are mentioned in the Budget, and which were agreed upon only after the fullest deliberation, had in view the general welfare and benefit of the city according to the best of their judgment, and have not taken into consideration merely the circumstances of a special class of the community. (Hear, hear.) I hold that taxation which is requisite for municipal purposes should be levied, within the limits prescribed by the Municipal Act, in such a form as may be most convenient and most in harmony with the wishes, so far as can be ascertained, of the great majority of the people we have to deal with. The increase proposed upon the liquor duties stands over for the present for the reasons given at our last meeting, and which have been set forth in the memorandum which has been circulated among the members of the Corporation. It will be in the recollection of the Corporation that the Municipal Commissioner some few months ago published a blue book containing some valuable proposals for the improvement of the city of Bombay, especially as regards drainage and increased water supply. The Town Council, which was brought into existence not quite two months ago, has not yet been able to proceed with the consideration of these improvements owing to the amount of time which was required for the preparation of the Budget. These proposals involve important works, a large outlay, and necessarily the question of new taxation or a re-adjustment of taxation, and it will be the duty of the Corporation to give them their best attention. One of the matters which will require to be faced is the removal of the Carnac Bunder nuisance, and doubtless you are all acquainted, through the correspondence which has taken place, with the difficulties surrounding that subject. This Budget has been framed without any reference to these proposals, and the Town Council at present expresses no opinion upon them, but after the Budget has been disposed of, I think I ought to say it will be incumbent upon the Town Council to consider these proposals. I beg to move the following motion:—

"That the house-rate for the year 1874 be fixed at 5 per cent."

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—I wish to ask the Municipal Commissioner a question regarding the Budget as it now stands. It has been shown to us that by the abandonment of the proposed increase upon spirits and wines the estimated revenue will be decreased by Rs. 99,000. The income of the Municipality will thus be Rs. 29,75,741, and the necessary expenditure Rs. 30,78,278. The consequent deficit is created by the reduction of the house-rate and the water-rate, and these are reduced because, for once in the history of our Municipality——

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Mr. Chairman, this is not asking a question. I must protest against this.

Mr. Sorabjee—I will promise not to be long.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Mr. Sorabjee must ask a question if he intends to do so, but at present he is speaking simply to the general aspect of the whole Budget. I say he is out of order.

The Chairman (to Mr. Sorabjee)—You must not be long in asking your question.

Mr. Sorabjee—These rates are reduced, as I was going to say, because for once in the history of our Municipality (thanks to the municipal reformation) we have a larger cash balance than we require. Nevertheless, the Budget as it stands shows that it is unworkmanlike, containing a deficit of about a lakh of rupees—that is to say, its income will fall short of its expenditure by that sum——

The Hon. Mr. Narayen again interposed.

The Chairman—Please ask the question.

Mr. Sorabjee—Well, it is this. I wish to ask the Municipal Commissioner, whether this Budget, in its present state, meets with his approval.

The Municipal Commissioner—I do not think that is a fair question, because to a certain extent I must accept the decision on such a point of the Town Council. I may say, however, that upon the whole the Budget does satisfy me. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. D. S. Kemp—Mr. Chairman,—Although I am a member of the Town Council and therefore share the responsibility of the Budget now before you, yet the item of income now proposed for your sanction is one of three such items of which I strongly disapprove and which my colleagues are aware I intend to oppose in this place. However much it may be desirable to reduce this house-tax and every other item of taxation to as low a limit as possible, I cannot understand on what ground it is contended that the tax is unjust or that it presses with undue severity on the class of house-owners. I think it will not be denied that the proprietor of a house, however poor he may be in other respects, is richer than his neighbour who has no house; and that, paying no rent himself, he is better able to pay taxes than the man who pays a rent. The rate here is not so high as it is in Calcutta and elsewhere, where no clamour has been made about it. The principle of the tax is, in my opinion, unquestionably just, inasmuch as it makes every person who is interested in the proprietorship of the city pay towards its maintenance. It is alleged that among these 10,000 proprietors of single tenements who live in their own properties, there are very many cases of hardship and distress. Now distress, wherever it exists, is to be deplored, but considering that these properties are part and parcel of the city, occupying in many cases valuable sites, and benefiting by all the services of the Municipality, I cannot see that the proprietors should be exempted from their share of taxation, or that their pecuniary relief comes within the sphere of the Municipality. The house-tax is a fair tax, because it covers all the property in the city, and I contend that it is most injudicious to reduce it in the present state of the finances or until some equally just and equitable means of restoring the lost revenue is discovered. Such a means you will not find in the present Budget, and I therefore beg to move as an amendment that the house-tax be fixed for 1874 at its present rate of 6 per cent.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—I beg to second the amendment. When I first saw the paragraph in the newspapers stating that the house assessment rate was to be reduced one per cent. I was very well pleased, because my impression was that the Town Council had succeeded in reducing the expenditure of the city in such a way as to make it possible to ease the burden of the house-owners. I was prepared to give the reduction my approval, because I am one of those who hold that the house-tax does not fall upon the landlord or owner of the property but upon the tenants, and therefore I believe that such a reduction would benefit almost the entire community. But when I saw further particulars in the newspapers, and afterwards saw the Budget itself, I became aware that the house-tax was not reduced because the Town Council had succeeded in reducing general expenditure, but had merely been transferred from the shoulders of the house-owners to the town duties and to the shoulders of owners of public conveyances. I must object to transferring municipal taxation in this way from house property to articles of commerce, such as wines and spirits, sugar, and metals. This is a policy which is the last that ought to be pursued by persons really understanding what is good for the interests of the people of Bombay, landlords included, because commerce brings population and wealth and enhances the value of real property. I truly believe that the way to make landed property in Bombay valuable is not to be found in the reduction of taxation but in the increased prosperity of the people caused by increased commerce. Increase your trade, and you will do good all round. Mr. Currey has mentioned that he thinks these town duties are not transit duties. If that were the case, I should be happy; but if Mr. Currey had taken the trouble to inquire into the nature of the duties which we receive on wines and spirits, metals, and sugar, he would have seen that Bombay is playing a dishonourable part by actually taxing people who have nothing whatever to do with the city. (Hear, hear.) I believe that four-fifths of the foreign spirits imported into Bombay are re-exported for consumption up-country, and if you were to see the detailed account of duty received, and of the refunds given, which are only about 10 or 12 per cent., you would see that this Municipality is getting money in a most dishonourable manner from up-country people. Inquiries which I have made have convinced me that the Act under which duties are levied by Bombay is so framed that in fifty cases out of a hundred people who may be entitled to receive a drawback cannot obtain it. This is in consequence of the rules which are in force regarding identification of goods when re-exported and requiring that the refund must be demanded within six months from the date of re-exportation. I have been told by Mr. Ryan, and I believe it, that if these rules were not enforced our town duties would amount to just one-half of the present income—the other half being purely transit duties. The Town Council proposed to double the duty upon wines and spirits. Fortunately they have had to abandon that intention, but if they had doubled it what would have been the consequence? Why, that less money from that source would have been brought into the municipal treasury than there is as the rate remains at present. I find that upon common brandy—used chiefly by natives, I am sorry to say—the duty would have actually amounted to half a rupee upon a dozen, or four annas upon a gallon. This gives us a duty of 5 per cent. altogether, and, gentlemen, that is no small sum to levy upon an article for duty alone. I have been told by a person that he can land at Tanna, from alongside the ship, cases of low brandy worth about Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a case, at a cost less than what the Bombay Port Trust charges as fees—and then he can put it down in Tanna at half a rupee cheaper than he could in Bombay. Thus railway expenses from Bombay to Tanna would be saved, while the brandy could be sold at 4 or 5 per cent. cheaper than it could be in Bombay, all along the line of the G. I. P. Railway. Now, supposing you drive away trade in this way, by increasing your duties—duties which from the difficulty there is in obtaining refund may be almost called transit duties—is the policy not a most short-sighted one? Is such a policy beneficial to landlords or otherwise? I think nobody could have any difficulty in answering that question. (A voice—"Are you a landlord?" and cries of "Order.") I remember some years ago, when Hongkong was about to be established as a free port, that the Portuguese authorities at Macao were warned that they also must make their port of Macao free. But they would not, and persisted in charging their heavy duties. What do we see now? Why, that while Hongkong is a flourishing city, Macao is the contrary. I am afraid, gentlemen, that we have Portuguese in our Legislative Council, our Bench of Justices, and in our new Municipal Corporation. (Laughter and applause.) I now come to the proposal to increase the sugar duties. If Mr. Currey had made inquiries of Mr. Ryan, he would have found that half the quantity of molasses, &c., which comes to Bombay is re-exported, and I think I am correct in saying that three-fourths of the refined sugar which arrives here is also re-exported up-country. Now, sugar is purely an article of commerce, and, as I have said, is not solely consumed in this city. If we were to receive duty only upon that proportion of sugar which is consumed within the limits of the city—say, about 25 lacs worth per annum—the Municipality would only be entitled to a revenue of Rs. 38,000 at the increased rate. Instead of that sum, the Town Council in the Budget—the particulars about this matter I received from Mr. Thorburn—expect to receive about Rs. 96,000. The difference between this large sum and what we are actually entitled to is, I say, being pocketed by Bombay at the expense of the rest of India in a way that is dishonourable and shameful in a city of its pretensions. (Hear, hear.) We obtain this difference just as we obtain a large portion of our revenue from wines and spirits—viz., the difficulties which our rules throw in the way of people obtaining drawbacks which they are entitled to. As to metals, by doubling the present rates, we anticipate an additional revenue from them of Rs. 19,000. But I believe there must be some miscalculation here, as the whole duty realised from metals for the first nine months this year did not amount to much more than Rs. 10,000. Altogether, I do not believe that more than Rs. 25,000 will be raised from them. Scarcely 5 per cent. of the quantity of metal coming to Bombay is properly dutiable here, as so much of it goes up-country, and here again the difficulty of obtaining drawbacks stands Bombay in good stead. I believe that the income from metals is over-estimated by Rs. 8,000. I would call the Municipal Commissioner's attention to the whole system of drawbacks. In conclusion, I will summarise my objections to Mr. Currey's proposal. If our finances are to be maintained on a sound footing the state of the Budget, which shows a deficit of Rs. 1,03,090 in the income for 1874 over the necessary expenditure would not allow of your adopting the reduction. In the second place—saying nothing of the impolicy of increasing the taxation on such articles of commerce as sugar and molasses—the yield of the town duties has been considerably over-estimated. The increased town duty on sugar and molasses will give considerable encouragement to applications for refunds when the articles are re-exported, and instead of our revenue from sugar, next year, being what it is estimated to be in the Budget, I believe it will be only about Rs. 70,000. I believe that the amount of the whole of the over-estimates will not be less than Rs. 40,000, and taking this into consideration, together with the great deficit which is created by the abandonment of the enhanced rate upon liquor, I must oppose Mr. Currey's motion and vote for the amendment. (Applause.)

Mr. Venayekrao Rumchunder said—Sir,—In supporting the resolution now before the meeting I may be allowed to say a few words. In the first place I must say I felt a little surprised that the Legislature having fixed the minimum house rate at 4 per cent. the Town Council had not deemed it expedient to impose that rate, but as that body in discussing ways and means had evidently found it impossible to meet the expenditure without the 5 per cent rate, I am inclined to support their proposition. Any person who thinks that no relief is needed at present from the heavy burden of taxation on house property must be hopelessly ignorant of the state of affairs in this city. Why, Sir, this Corporation itself would not have come into existence but for the heavy burden upon the rate-payers and the hue and cry that was raised against it. This Corporation would not, I hope, perpetuate the injustice of maintaining the present house-rate of 6 per cent. That the present taxation on house property is unjust, no sensible man who has taken the trouble to consider the present fiscal system will deny. The best argument which I can use is that which Mr. Pedder uses at page 48 of his [illegible] upon the improvements necessary for the city of Bombay.

The Chairman—Will you excuse me?

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassodew—My friend is quite in order.

The Chairman—That may be. But I was going to represent that as time is valuable it would be convenient if every member of the Corporation would read as little as he possibly can. I assume that every member has already read what Mr. Venayekrao is about to read again.

Mr. Venayekrao—Then I will only say that Mr. Pedder's argument is a fair one, and I hope this meeting will unanimously vote in favour of reduced taxation.

Mr. W. M. Wood, in supporting the amendment, said—Following the spirit of the Chairman's remark I ought, perhaps, at once to apologise for taking up the time of a meeting the great majority of which had probably made up its mind already; but I feel I should be much to blame if I refrained from at least protesting against a course of policy which appears to me as very mischievous and retrograde. Though the vote before us is one merely to reduce the house-rate or rate on real property, I could not but consider that, without taking into account the alternative, that is, increasing the town duties. For this reason I am sorry that it has fallen to the lot of Mr. Currey, as Chairman me of the Town Council, to propose this vote, as it seems to a most incongruous thing for the agent of one of our large railways who was so much interested in the removal of all restrictions on traffic to be prominent in supporting such an evil system as octroi. But the issue before us, as clearly shown in the memorandum just circulated, is between this one per cent. of house rate which we are about to fling away and a lakh worth of new works which are most urgently needed for the health of the people. You have the list of those new works before you, and I need only mention that it includes those stables for milch cattle which have been wanted so long, several roads, water extensions, and the like. And these you refuse to carry out in order to save this one per cent. of house-rate. Not only is this being done, but the levy on trade and consumers is to be increased. (Hear.) You are doing this, taking off rates from those who have, and putting them on those who have not real property. What is the principle underlying this discussion? Why this, that the revenue of any community or country should be levied from each citizen according to his biality to pay. (Hear.) Every one agrees with this equitable principle when it is stated, but by the step you are taking it is grossly violated. (No, no.) But our sympathies are claimed on behalf of 10,000 distressed house-owners. Well, I hope I have some sympathy, but I look beyond these distressed house-owners who happen to be just within the circle of those who can make their outcry heard. I have some regard for those who were out of sight and have no representatives here. If this Corporation overlooked the 500,000 persons besides, who was to consider their case? You hear only those who can compel attention (signs of dissent). No I am not referring to the 5,000 wealthy house-owners nor to the smaller, but to those below them—the poor tenants; but the plain fact was, it is those all-powerful larger house-owners whose influence forces this policy on the Town Council. (No, no.) Well; nothing can be plainer than that if you exempt house-owners you force other and poorer classes to contribute instead. (Hear.) Then to turn to the question of general policy involved in throwing away this revenue. It had been said by some of the opponents of the house-rate that it was only a copy of Schedule D of the English income-tax. This was quite a mistake, for the resemblance was rather to those schedules under which real property was assessed; but let them consider what had been done by means of that income-tax. There are several here who could remember when in England trade and commerce were taxed in every direction—soap, paper, glass, and many customs duties, besides the corn laws, existed when Sir Robert Peel tentatively introduced the income-tax in order to get rid of a few of those imposts. What had been the result? Why, at every step of reduction the trade of the country expanded, wealth increased at an enormous rate, and reckoning a series of years the reduction in this former injurious taxation amounted to many millions. How had this great liberation been effected, but by means of this very income-tax by transferring to real property charges formerly borne by trade. And yet you in this commercial city of Bombay are asked to take a course the very reverse of this. It might be forced through this Corporation, but would not be approved elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) Then consider the effect of example. The theory of this octroi system is that the city where it is adopted is the centre or end of everything—that if mischief be done it ends with your own citizens. No such thing. You cannot avoid the pernicious effect of the example. Poona will point to your town duties; Jubbulpore will do the same; thus the system will spread, and it is next to impossible to prevent an octroi acting as a transit duty. (Hear, hear.) You know that, of late in the N. W. Provinces this has become a great evil, and the Supreme Government has done what it could to check it. Mr. Shapoorjee had fully shown that the present town duties are a tax on trade, and I need not go into that, but I will just refer to the metal trade. This is one of the few old local manufactures—the making of copper pots and pans, and you seem bent on destroying that at a time when we cannot afford to lose any trade we have. (Hear, hear.) To mention another aspect of Bombay's bad example, there are the coast towns. We have many natural advantages at Bombay, but one which we have not is a great river. The thousand miles of coast is to this port instead of a river, and we ought to take every pains to foster and facilitate our coast trade. (Hear, hear.) But what will be the effect of maintaining the town duty system here? Why, every little port, not only on the Malabar Coast, but still more in Kattywar and other non-British ports, will feel encouraged to maintain all those troublesome obstacles to trade which now exists, will pester you with scores of little imposts which injure your commerce. (Hear, hear.) I remember how forcibly our present Chairman (Captain Henry) dwelt upon this view of the matter when this retrograde system was first forced upon them. (Mr. Shapoorjee—Yes, and Mr. Currey too; laughter.) There was just another ground on which I will appeal to you to prepare to abandon this pernicious system. In an interesting address which most of you had heard on the previous evening delivered by a public man passing through the city, the speaker had said "Bombay with its fine harbour and so many advantages has a noble destiny before it; but it has also great responsibilities." Let us consider this. I have already referred to the difficulty which the Supreme Government found in checking the tendency to tax trade and consumers: let those in Bombay act worthy of a great commercial emporium and show a disposition to depart from this utterly bad fiscal policy. (Hear, hear.) I will also remind you that these town duties were the insignia and memento of debt and extravagance. Such a system would never have been introduced but for the embarrassment caused by bad management; and now when they had a Commissioner who was beyond suspicion in everything relating to efficiency and economical administration, now was the time to begin to obliterate the consequences of those former errors. Therefore I will support Mr. Kemp's motion to keep the house-rate at its present figure of six per cent. (Slight applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said—After the lucid, able and clear exposition of the chief features of the Budget by the Chairman of the Town Council, I thought it would have been unnecessary for any other member to revert to that subject again; but owing to the turn which the discussion has taken, I am afraid I shall have to take up a little of your time to explain at some length the principle upon which the Town Council has framed its Budget. Gentlemen, you must very well remember the causes which have given birth to this Corporation. (Hear, hear.) I am sure you have not yet forgotten the great agitation in the community which preceded our birth, and but for which we would not be here to-day. What was the cause of all that noisy agitation? Why did the ratepayers and the people of Bombay go in large gatherings to the Town Hall with flying banners and beating of tom-toms and drums? Gentlemen, they clamoured for a reduction of the heavy taxation which is imposed upon the people of this city, and they demanded a revision of our unequal fiscal system for raising the revenue. They also wanted the right of franchise, but I do not believe they were very serious about that, as the very little interest which was taken by the people during the elections would show; but they were sincere and serious in their complaint about the inequality and oppressiveness of taxation. That was the real sore from which they suffered, and I will satisfy the Corporation by reading to you what the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes then said from his place in the Legislative Council. Mr. Forbes is a sincere and outspoken man, and he has correctly described the causes of the great dissatisfaction which then manifested itself in the community. He said—"I believe that the main cause of the excitement which has prevailed of late years in Bombay has been caused by the extreme oppressiveness of taxation. Rents and furniture have been frequently distrained, and I am sorry to hear that this is still necessary in order to wring from the citizens the amount necessary for the Municipality, and that thousands of distress warrants have to be issued every year. Nothing can be more oppressive than this, and if we look into all the petitions which have been sent to Government, we will find that in each of them the severity of taxation is prominently mentioned. The earliest memorial on the subject that I recollect was one brought forward in 1870 at a large meeting of the Bench of Justices praying against the continuance of this severe taxation, and Dr. Dallas then brought the subject of this memorial prominently forward. Certainly I think this was the beginning of the movement which has resulted in the bringing of this very Bill before the Council. Ever since this memorial the ratepayers have unceasingly agitated the subject, and I do not think that among all their representations there is one in which the severity of taxation has not been referred to and complained of. No doubt it was also mentioned that the power of controlling the Municipal Commissioner was defective, but the great reason for complaining of that was because it resulted in extravagant expenditure. I look upon the present as a favourable opportunity for limiting this serious evil of taxation." Now, gentlemen, the Town Council being aware of these grievous complaints about the inequalities of our fiscal system, and the oppressiveness of taxation, it took them into its consideration and has framed the Budget in such a manner as seemed to it to be fair and just towards the ratepayers and the people. (Hear, hear.) The Town Council considered that 6 per cent. of tax on real property was a very heavy rate. It falls with crushing severity on one section of the community only, namely, the house-owners. Nowhere out of India was a house tax levied in the manner it was levied in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) European gentlemen who advocate a heavy house-rate are not aware of the fact that the house-tax levied in this city is different from the English house-tax, which Mr. Mill has described as fair and unobjectionable. The house-tax in England is a tax on expenditure, and is paid by the tenants of houses; in other words, it is a sort of income tax on the people for municipal purposes, whereas in Bombay the tax is levied directly upon the *owners* of houses, it being upon the amount of rent they receive. In England the tax is made to fall upon all *occupiers* of houses or people generally; here it is levied as a special income-tax upon a single class of the community. Can any one deny that it is not so? The gentlemen who advocate a heavy house-rate no doubt act sincerely and speak candidly what they think; but they are not, it appears, aware of the important difference I have just pointed out. Mr. Wood is a house-owner, but if he were not, and had been renting a house, would he be paying in this city the house tax on the rent he would have to pay under similar circumstances in England under the house-tax which Mr. Mill has described as fair and unobjectionable? I am sure he cannot say yes, and the absurdity of bringing the question of the English house-tax in the discussion of the Bombay house-tax is at once apparent.

Mr. Wood—As my name has been mentioned I may as well say at once that in the note in which Mr. Mill referred to the Bombay house-tax there was no misunderstanding whatever. Mr. Mill spoke of it as a tax on rents including building ground, which he said was as fair as any tax could be.

Mr. Dosabhoy continued—Then, again, we have not here great landlords and great house builders as there are in England. You have twenty-one thousand houses in Bombay, five thousand of which are huts scattered throughout Mahim, Parell, Worlee, Matoonga, and Sion; of the remaining 16,000 houses, about ten thousand are owned by single owners, who either occupy their houses entirely or occupy a portion thereof, and maintain themselves on the rent of the remaining portion. Upon these poor people the weight of the heavy rate falls with crushing severity and ruinous effect. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Upon these people is also added the burden of the 4 per cent. of the police and lighting rates. These rates also, I say, fall upon the house-owners generally in the present depressed state of real property. Many of you must have read the report of General Marriott's Committee, of which I had the honour to be a member, and you must have seen from it that the tenants of 2,500 out of 21,000 houses pay the police and lighting rates. Since then, under section 101 of the present Act these occupants' taxes are levied upon the owners of chawls and ranges of buildings, and the above number is accordingly reduced to about 500. However, let this pass. We will now examine the position taken up by the advocates of a heavy house-tax. At one time they say that most of the municipal burdens of this city ought properly to fall upon property of the house-owners, and when we show them the absurdity of taxing a single class for the benefit of the whole community these gentlemen at once change their position and say that the tax levied upon the house-owners eventually falls upon the occupiers and public generally. When we reply that in that case the people require some relief from the heavy taxation to which they are subjected they turn again and say, no, this is a tax which the rich owners (rich in the imagination of these gentlemen) pay, and it is disgraceful for them to remove it from their own shoulders and shift it upon those of the poor people. These gentlemen, you see, are thus placed upon the horns of a dilemma from which it is impossible for them to escape. If they say that it is the house-owners who are seeking relief, and that the tax is paid by them, as it really is, then I say is itjust, is it fair, to make a single class of the community contribute one-fourth of the entire revenue of the Municipality, and if, as is also asserted, the occupants' rates are also borne by them, then nearly one-half of the entire income? If they say that these taxes adjust themselves, and eventually fall upon the occupiers, then I ask, why object so strongly to the relief which the Town Council seeks to give to the whole body of the tax-payers? (Hear, hear.) Sir, it has been said that the Town Council Budget is influenced by the house-owning interest. I believe the accusation is not sincerely made, and I will not attempt to refute it at length. I am not a house-owner myself. (Hear, hear.) I had, I must say, the misfortune to be one at one time, and I paid dearly for my whistle. In addition to a heavy loss on the property I had to pay all the taxes for two years during which the house was vacant. During the course of a long public career, I have never been influenced by anybody, but by a sense of public duty, and of what is fair and just. Many of you here know that at one time I had to make a stand with a few youthful men against the whole of my community and against the all-powerful leading men therein, from a conviction of what was right, and it is not possible that I could be influenced by house-owners one way or the other on the question now before the Corporation. The fact is that I was house-assessor at one time, and the position I have always taken up on the question of house-rate is one that is forced upon me by my intimate knowledge of the heavy pressure to which the poor classes of house-owners are subjected by the enhanced rates. Can you also for a moment believe that gentlemen like Mr. Currey, the Chairman of our Council, or Colonel Hancock, or Major Baker, or Dr. Hewlett, or Dr. Blaney could be influenced one way or another by house-owners. If we have erred, you may say our judgment is at fault, but you must give us credit for acting according to our convictions. I will not speak further on the subject, but simply remark that it is impossible for Europeans not living and moving among the people to know where the tax falls with unequal severity, and what the views of the mass of the population are in regard to particular modes of taxation. We have fortunately at the helm of our municipal affairs a gentleman like Mr. Pedder. He has served in various parts of the presidency, and is an impartial officer of great ability and vast and varied experience (hear, hear), and I will tell you what he says about the heavy taxation on house property in his proposals for the reform of the Municipality. Mr. Pedder says—"All sanitarians agree that one great cause of disease in Bombay is excessive over-crowding of houses. But there is only one remedy for this, more houses. Heavy taxation on house property is decidedly not the way to encourage building. It might indeed be plausibly argued that to lower taxation on houses would be the greatest sanitary reform we could make. At any rate, the fact that more new houses are not built when house accommodation is so notoriously inadequate for the population, makes against Mr. Wood's theory of the exceptionally large returns to capital invested in houses. We ought to give more weight than we do to the feelings of the people regarding taxation. Every one who knows India at all knows that a house-tax is a particularly unpopular impost, and I may give an illustration of this which has lately come within my own knowledge. Nagpore is a city in which letting of houses is not common: most people live in their own houses. The municipal revenue has hitherto been raised almost entirely by heavy octroi; and the municipal committee is chiefly composed of members, elected by household suffrage. It being necessary to increase the revenue in order to provide interest and sinking fund on the loan by which the water works have been recently constructed, I, as president of the municipal committee, urged the imposition of a house-rate for the purpose, but I learn that since my departure the elected members have rejected the house-rate and have raised the octroi." I will now proceed to notice the argument which has been advanced against the reduction of this house-rate, that we have made no real reduction in taxation, but have tried to shift the burden off the shoulders of one portion of the community, and to put it upon those of others less able to bear it. I deny that this is the case. I will at once show you how glaring is the inequality of our fiscal system. We have reduced two lacs of taxation in one shape, and suggested the increase of one lac and twenty thousand in another shape upon those who can well bear it, and who ought to bear it. With regard to the increase in wheel taxes, the Town Council has pointed out that the estimated expenditure on repair of roads alone is three lacs of rupees, and it must be admitted that conveyances ought to pay at least nearly the whole cost of road repairs, incurred for the special convenience of those who use them. You can imagine to yourselves, gentlemen, the absurdity of levying, as at present, a tax on the public conveyances of this city at half the rates charged for private carriages. Now, who cut up our roads mostly? The hack buggies which ply for hire from early morning till late at night, or your private carriages, which take you to your office and back? The answer is plain, and your admirable fiscal system requires the buggywallas to pay half what you pay. Then, again, for the same reason we have increased the tax on labour carts from rupees twelve to eighteen per annum, which cannot be called heavy. The Bench of Justices resolved to do so three years ago, and Government approved of their resolution. We have thus put rupees seventy thousand of taxation on those who ought to bear it; and can any one now say that we have tried to shift the burden of taxation from the shoulder of A and to put it upon the should of B, who ought not to bear it. As for objections advanced by my friend Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, I must admit that he has made an able speech against town duties generally, but the principle of levying town duties had been adopted by the late Bench of Justices after considerable discussion and sanctioned by the Legislature. So it is needless to discuss at this stage the general question of these duties. Whether the advanced duty on sugar and metal will affect the trade and draw it into other channels is a question upon which my friend is better able to speak than I am, and I will say nothing on that point; but I must tell Mr. Sorabjee that when we come to the item on town duties, he can discuss the inexpediency of raising the duties on sugar and metal, and if he succeeds in showing that there are other better ways of raising revenue, we shall be glad to listen to him; but we must no longer permit the monster system of levying a heavy special tax on property to continue longer than we can help it. If the house-rate is proved to be heavy and oppressive it is our duty to do something to reduce its pressure. That question ought to be examined by itself without reference to the question of the increase of town duties. I shall now sit down, in the confident hope that Mr. Currey's proposition will be carried. In our first Budget we have tried to a certain extent to equalize the pressure of taxation, and we might extend our labours in that way hereafter. What the Town Council has already done is, I believe, approved of by the mass of the people, and the Chairman of the Town Council deserves the thanks of the Corporation, instead of being taunted with having changed his views. (Loud applause.)

Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mandlik—Although that Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee has been rather violently attacked, certainly by one speaker, I cannot say that there is a monopoly of argument against him. I was looking at the report of some proceedings held in Bombay three or four years ago, and I find that the views of Mr. Currey upon the house rate have undergone considerable change since then. (Hear, hear.) I think that every service ought as far as possible to be defrayed out of the special taxation for that purpose, and it is upon that principle that most of our taxes were adjusted. When the town duties were proposed to be levied, it was because of certain extraordinary works which were wanted in Bombay. The arguments put forward by Mr. Sorabjee are certainly worth a great deal more than some persons are disposed to consider. I think that the position of house property in Bombay, although I admit much that has been advanced by the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, is peculiar to itself—a position to which there is no parallel in the rest of India—I refer to the insular situation of Bombay which gives house property in the island a peculiar value. There are a great many transit duties levied in the name of octroi duties, and I hope Bombay will take the lead in agitating this question and securing an adjustment. When the town duties come before us for consideration, I will read an extract upon this question which will be useful, but in the meantime I will content myself by saying that I cannot believe that house property in Bombay is in such a woful condition as some people would like to make out.

Mr. Kemp here rose to reply, but Mr. Rughoonath Narayen protested that he was out of order and could not reply until everybody else had spoken

The Municipal Commissioner said—Sir,—My friend Mr. Bengalee has asked me a question which, on reflection, I am sure he will see is hardly fair—whether I approve the Budget. Now the Budget under the new law is not the Budget of the Commissioner but of the Town Council. In the Council it is the duty of the Commissioner to express his own opinion freely, but it is not, I conceive, his duty to criticize in the Corporation the Budget on which the Council has decided. Still, under the circumstances, I am sure the Town Council will pardon me if I state here what I have already said in Council. For myself I should have preferred that the system of taxation now in force should have remained unchanged for 1874. And this for two reasons: First, that I believe that our fiscal system wants entire reform—(hear, hear)—and I fear that a partial change now may stand somewhat in the way of the radical change which I advocate and the nature of which you will find explained in the appendix to my "proposals." Secondly, that I agree with my friends Messrs. Kemp and Bengalee that the refund system imposed on us by the present law does tend to make town duties, to a certain degree, operate as transit dues, and that this is objectionable. I hope that the law will be hereafter modified, and in the observations I am about to make on the subject of town duties I beg I may be understood as speaking on the assumption that they are really what they should be, duties on the consumption of the city. I may add that though there are difficulties in securing that town duties shall not degenerate into transit dues, I do not think that those difficulties are impossible. But as the Town Council have decided after very full consideration that it is necessary to give some relief to the tax payers in 1874, I can unreservedly state my conviction that what is proposed is a step in the right direction. Much of what I was about to say of the house-tax has been anticipated by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. He has justly pointed out that those who hold that all, or nearly all, municipal taxation should be raised from real property are on the horns of a dilemma. They hold, in fact, two contradictory opinions, both of which cannot be right, that the rates on real property are ultimately paid by the occupiers, that is, by the mass of the population. Mr. Bengalee, in a very able paper he was so good as to send me, has expressed the latter view. He says—"the whole of the house, police, and lighting rates eventually falls on the occupiers." Now, in England, where rates are not only assessed on, but are actually paid by, the occupier, a Parliamentary Committee has reported that it is not doubtful that at least a large portion of the rates ultimately falls on the owner. In Bombay, does any one here think that if all the rates were abolished to-morrow, the gross rental of the island would fall by eleven lacs, or by anything like it? No, rents are chiefly determined by the equation between the supply of home accommodation and the demand for it. Rents might, indeed, it is possible, be effected by the abolition of the rates, but in this way: that more houses would be built, the rents of existing houses would fall, and the population would still pay the same amount of gross rental as they now do, but for more accommodation, which is very desirable. But granting Mr. Bengalee to be right, then by lowering the house-rate and raising the taxes on consumption we are only making a difference in the way in which the mass of the population are taxed, not in the amount of their taxation. It is, as I have said elsewhere, with reference to the feelings of the people, that a tax is oppressive or otherwise, and the elected members of the Corporation will tell us what the feelings of the people generally are on this subject. But the other portion of the opposition, represented by my friend Mr. Kemp, tells us that the owners do ultimately pay the rates on real property, and that it is quite right they should, because they are rich and can afford it, and are idle drones who do nothing for the commonwealth. Now, if this principle is right, what an extraordinary way you are taking of carrying it out. You are admittedly taxing 10,000 poor people who cannot afford it to get at 5,000 rich people who can. But next the principle is closely communistic, and I was rather surprised to hear a British merchant enunciate a theory which may indeed eventually be acknowledged, but which no civilized nation has as yet adopted. Besides, it is not even fair and pure communistic, for the communist does not pick out a high description of property to bear the whole burden of taxation; he would tax all kinds of capital, not only the house-owner, but the rich merchant manufacturer, or fundholder. The truth is that municipal taxation is felt so burdensome, not so much on account of its amount, about Rs. 3½ per head, which though heavy is not exorbitant, because most of it comes directly out of the pockets of so very few people. I have explained in my proposals my reasons for thinking that real property should have a fair and reasonable amount of special taxation, and as far as I can judge I think that a 5 per cent. house-rate does represent, under the present fiscal system, such an amount. To complete my argument, I now turn to the proposal to raise certain town duties, again premising that I argue on the assumption that they are really taxes on consumption. We have heard a great deal about duties on consumption being opposed to the teachings of modern scientific finance. I would ask, is it really believed that there are no taxes on consumption in England? How about the enormous revenue raised from beer, wines, and spirits; from tobacco; from tea, coffee, and sugar? Did we not hear the other day (and very sorry I was to hear it) that the people of England had drank themselves out of the American difficulty? Does any one believe that the working classes in England would endure direct taxation to one-half the amount they now pay indirectly? Mr. Bengalee reminds me that English taxes on consumption are imperial, ours are local, but I do not see the difference in principle. The distinction which is often drawn between necessaries and luxuries, as regards articles of every general consumption, appears to me to be not a very practical one. To one-half the people of England liquor and tobacco are really as much necessaries as tea and sugar are to the other half. If it is needful that a certain amount of taxation shall be levied, the point appears to me to be not so much whether it shall or shall not be levied on necessaries, as whether it shall or shall not be raised in the way least burdensome and least disliked by the people. It has been argued (I don't mean by my friend Mr. Wood, for he knows better) that our tax on grain is open to the same objections as the English corn duties before 1846. It is not so. The objection to the English corn tax was, not that it raised a revenue from a necessary of life, but that it did not raise a revenue; it was a tax for the benefit, not of the treasury, but of the home producer of grain. We nearly fell into the same error when we proposed to raise the town duty on mowra spirit, which would, we found, have benefited, not the municipal exchequer, but the manufacturer of toddy spirit in Bombay. I will only add that I was surprised to find the authority of Mr. Ryan quoted to show that the proposed increase to town duties will not yield the increased revenue anticipated, for the figures adopted are Mr. Ryan's own.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee—Mr. Chairman,—I had made up my mind to give a silent vote to-day, and therefore I am not prepared with a speech; but since there is a difference of opinion between my respected colleagues Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Dosabhoy Framjee, I may perhaps express my opinion also. There is an English adage that the "proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." (Laughter, and a voice—Very good.) Well, I am one of those house-owners whom the able Municipal Commissioner has so nicely depicted in his Budget—that is to say, one of those owners who occupy a portion of a house and let the other—and it is that class of house-owners which suffers most from the house-rate. (Hear, hear.) It is from that class of house-owners that I have the honour to descend to this Corporation. It is not only my interests but theirs that I am bound to support, and having obtained from them opinions on the subject both orally and verbally—(laughter)—I must say that I am in favour of reducing the house-rate. I am sure I would receive more kicks than thanks if I did not carry out their instructions. (Laughter.) I have the greatest respect for Mr. Sorabjee, but I am sorry that I must be opposed to his advice to-day. Still, we all know the fable of the mice and the cat. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Some young mice were being devoured by the dozen by——

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee—A very ferocious cat. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bomanjee—Yes—a very ferocious cat. Of course a council of the mice met—it was not a Town Council—(laughter)—but was only an ordinary council of all the patriarchs who had hundreds of children. They met, and said, "Let a bell be put round the neck of the cat." The plan was approved of. But after a few days it occurred to somebody—"Who will put the bell upon the cat?" Therefore, I say, that Mr. Sorabjee has argued against the town duties, but has he shown a remedy?

Mr. Sorabjee—Of course—raise your house-rate.

Mr. Bomanjee—But there is a cry against the house-rate also. You are an independent gentleman, with your lakhs of rupees, but if I go back to my constituency and agree to the increase of the house-rate, I will get more kicks than thanks. (Laughter.) Looking at all the arguments which have been advanced here to day and elsewhere, I think the present high rate is very much felt by the community at large. It may not be felt by gentlemen like Mr. Sorabjee or those land-owners who make their thousands and tens of thousands in a year, but it is those small house-owners who have sent me here to-day who feel it, and who have actually stated to me their bad position in having invested their money in house property instead of in something else. (Hear, hear.) I have had the misfortune to invest my money in this way, whereas there are some big, burly Bunnias in the vicinity of the Mombadevie Tank, who wear lakhs of jewellery upon their body, who get off without having to pay anything. Therefore I say it is unfair to continue to levy this high rate of house assessment. (Applause.)

Mr. D. S. Kemp—Sir,—If no other gentleman has any remark to make I wish to reply to some of the objections which have been urged against my amendment. Had I known the turn the discussion would have taken, I should have made some remarks on the town duties when proposing the amendment which I intended to reserve for the discussion on the town duties themselves. In the first place, I would notice the objection so candidly stated by Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee, who, I think, deserves honour for the candour with which he has stated it, and who, if he truly represents his constituents, gives one a very favourable impression of the circumstances of that so-called destitute and distressed class of house-owners whose properties are nevertheless assessed for Rs. 50 and upwards of taxation per annum. I would place this consideration before Mr. Bomanjee, that if the house-rate is lowered by one per cent. it is just possible that the two electors who returned him to this Corporation may themselves be disfranchised by the measure and that therefore he may be voting for his own extinction at the next election. I think that this consideration deserves weight with all those gentlemen who have been returned here by house-owners, as their voting to-day may possibly decide whether or not we shall have the advantage of their presence in a future Corporation. Now, Sir, another argument which justifies this house-tax is, that it is levied upon a class of persons who, as far as their revenue from houses is concerned, do not contribute industrially to the general prosperity. They are in this respect an idle class, and are therefore more appropriate objects of taxation than others who work for their livelihood. It has also been objected that house property in Bombay is very unremunerative, that building does not yield an adequate or remunerative return upon the capital invested therein. This no doubt is open to discussion, building like every other business requires skill and great attention to render it remunerative, and rents are liable to fluctuation like allother things; but can it be contended that this argument applies in these cases of poverty in which the tax is said to bear hardly? Among those poor proprietors how few have been house-builders or house-purchasers, or have invested any produce of their industry in the houses at all. As I said before, I cannot see why this class should be relieved at the expense of the Municipality, but I think that the proposal to shift their burdens on to the shoulders of certain traders is still more unjustifiable. The town duties, Sir, are felt as direct taxation in the purest and most unjust sense. Certain traders are taxed to the exclusion of all others and they are left to recover those taxes from consumers or not according to the state of the market or of trade. Here is a tax which falls uniformly according to value on all landed property in the island, and it is sought to shift it on to the shoulders of certain traders who do not form the general public and have therefore little or no say in public affairs. The remark has often been made to me "I approve of town duties because they yield a good revenue and *you don't feel them.*" Of course no one does feel them except those who pay, and they feel them seriously enough. Mr. Dosabhoy has referred to the procession of poor oppressed tax-payers with their banners clamouring for relief from taxation, it now appears that these were all landed proprietors, and that the duty of relieving them is to devolve on those six classes of traders who are victimised by the "town duties." The Municipal Commissioner, whose experience of mofussil and other native communities is entitled to the highest respect, has very justly stated that we ought to consult the feeling of the people; but with less justice that such feeling is against the house tax. The illustration he quotes, however, is a very unhappy one, for in Nagpore he admits that those who formed the municipal body were all house-owners who lived in their own properties. I trust the Corporation will hesitate before sanctioning so unjustifiable a change in taxation as is now proposed.

Mr. Currey—As to the remarks made about the course I took some years ago with reference to the house tax, I suppose the occasion alluded to is when I opposed the town duties in 1848. My remarks there were more particularly directed against transit duties rather than against duties upon articles consumed in Bombay. My opposition was also directed against the Bill, which was not then passed, but now since it has been passed I have accepted the decision of the Legislature. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—I think, with all respect to Mr. Currey, that that is scarcely a correct answer. I have a memorandum here of what he actually said, and it is this—"That it is not expedient to levy any tax on the necessaries of life in the shape of town dues, or on the movement of trade in the form of transit duties."

Mr. Currey—That was before the Act was passed, as I have already said.

Mr. Sorabjee here rose to speak again.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—The seconder of an amendment has no right to reply.

Mr. Sorabjee—I think if the Chairman permits me I may speak.

The Chairman—Only if you have a personal explanation to make.

Mr. Sorabjee—It is scarcely a personal explanation.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Then, if it is not a personal explanation, Mr. Sorabjee is at present out of order.

Mr. Sorabjee sat down.

The Chairman put the amendment to the vote, and it was lost by a large majority.

The motion was next put and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Currey proposed—"That the lighting rate for the year 1874 be fixed at two per cent.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and carried.

Mr. Currey proposed—"That the police rate for the year 1874 be fixed at 2 per cent.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew and carried.

Mr. Currey mentioned that the police expenditure was unfortunately about a lakh over the amount estimated to pay the police, but the Town Council and Municipal Commissioner were of opinion that Government should be memorialised to bear their share of the police expenditure as they had hitherto done.

Mr. Pedder read the memorandum on the subject which he had prepared.

Mr. Currey then moved—"That the representation to Government, prepared by the Municipal Commissioner, submitting that a proportion of the rest of the police should again be borne by Government, as was the case prior to 1871, be approved."

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Narayen, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned till to-day at three o'clock.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Coldingham, 1,058 tons Captain A. Bice, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s., Arcot, 1,131 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Vingorla (November 10th) with Government stores.

The s. s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 161 tons, Captain McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Coompta with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers.

The s. s. Neera, 1,397 tons, Captain C. C. Coburn, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (October 12th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 200 boxes tin plates, 194 bales twist, 10 cases boiler tubes, 1,326 bundles sheet iron, 3,059 bundles iron, 4 casks iron bolt, 8,731 bundles hoop iron, 947 bales cotton, 3 bales flannels, 2 cases fish hooks, 3 boxes stationary, 335 packages machinery, 4 cases ham and butter, 2 cases mattrass, &c., 450 drums linseed oil, 30 casks cement, 6 cases woollens, 5 bales papers, 12 cases leather, &c., 205 boxes tin plates, 2 packages glassware and earthenware, 5 cases boots, 2 cases umbrellas, 3 casks wire, 5 cases cutlery, 16 packages mill furnishing, 50 boxes soap, 2 casks iron nuts, 110 barrels zinc paint, 25 drums turpentine, 49 kegs sulphate of copper, 9 packages hardware, 10 cases thread, 4 cases wine, 1,324 rails, 4 boxes pedestals, 16 pairs wheel axles, 4 casks china, 1 case piano, 1 carriage, 2 packages saddlery, 60 casks China clay, 5 bales hosiery, 1 case indian-rubber, 1 case copper and brass tubes, 5 casks zinc, 1 case iron bedstead, 51 kegs nails, 3 crates iron buckets, 2 cases plate glass, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.

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THE EFFECT OF DOCKS ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE REPORT OF THE MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

The following report has been forwarded to the Port Trust by Drs. Sydney Smith, Weir, and Blaney :—We are requested to give our opinion "on the effect which the construction of the dock recommended by the Port Trustees will have."

(1.) "On the health of the City of Bombay ;"

(2.) "On the health of the shipping frequenting the Port."

From the papers submitted to us it appears that city sewage will not be permitted to enter the dock or basin; that dry sewage will not be allowed to be thrown in; and that latrines for the use of the crews will be erected on shore. No mention is made of the disposal of sullage from the galleys, but we infer that it may be discharged into the dock or basin. The papers show moreover that the whole contents of the proposed Elphinstone Dock will be changed on an average once a week, and, at times, in two days; also, that "when the surface of the water in the dock is in motion the whole body of water is so also, right down to the bottom." The dock will occupy a site of considerable extent in a harbour with a large diurnal variation of tide. The Elphinstone dock will be 29 acres in area, with a depth of water of 22 feet at least. By impounding a high spring tide the drains on the Elphinstone Estate may be thoroughly flushed. The water supply of the shipping in the Dock will be of good quality, and practically of unlimited quantity. It is presumed that sick people belonging to the shipping in the dock, whether suffering from contagious or non-contagious diseases, will be treated in hospitals on shore.

Upon these premises we are called upon to afford the Port Trustees our opinion as above indicated. Before doing so we desire to remark that we have carefully considered the sanitary objections to wet docks in Bombay which have been urged by the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft in his letter dated the 17th October 1873 ; also those quoted by Colonels Ballard and Hancock in their dissent dated the 2nd of October 1873. These quotations include the opinions of nautical men who were acquainted with Bombay Harbour, and an opinion of Mr. Ure, Resident Engineer of the Clyde Trust, with respect to a proposed dock at Glasgow. The nautical men objected to docks in Bombay on account of the unhealthiness that would result from enclosed *stagnant* water, and Mr. Ure preferred a frequent change of water as being less offensive. But it should be understood that Mr. Ure was referring to a dock that was intended to be in communication with the Harbour of Glasgow, into which all the sewers of the city are discharged, and Mr. Ormiston informs us that the sanitary objections to the Glasgow Dock were considered to be of less importance than the question of the comparative convenience of docks or basins to the trade. It is also stated by the dissentients that "*all* the medical officers consulted by the Dock Committee of 1867 were opposed to wet docks on sanitary grounds." On reference to the precis of medical evidence taken before the Dock Committee of 1867, it appears to us that the evidence regarding the sanitary condition of the proposed dock was not unanimous. Colonels Ballard and Hancock indeed say, "We believe that with the measures and precautions detailed in Mr. Ormiston's Report dated 19th September 1873 the sanitary objections would disappear, but it seems desirable we should obtain more full information regarding the sanitary precautions found requisite for docks in Europe."

In the letter of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft already referred to, the opinion is expressed that the dock scheme proposed by the Port Trustees will be "most disastrous to the health not only of the sailors frequenting the dock, but to the health of the town and island of Bombay generally."

It appears then that all danger to the health of the crews of the vessels that are to occupy the dock, such as might arise from infection, bad water, or the liquid sewage of the city, being eliminated by the arrangements which the Port Trustees propose to adopt, there remains for us only to consider the effects of impure air upon the health of those who may be exposed to any influences of this kind, either from the Dock itself or its surroundings. It is presumed that the existing deplorable arrangement of discharging the night-soil of the city into the harbour is not to be regarded as a factor in the discussion about the healthiness or otherwise of the proposed dock.

We will first refer to the enclosed water of the proposed dock.

In all climates, and more especially within the tropics, *stagnant water into which sewage, sullage, or filth of any kind is discharged* is dangerous to health. This is true of people living on shore within range of the noxious influences which must emanate from such water ; it applies [illegible] strongly [illegible] The conditions of health in such a case being undoubtedly insanitary, health must suffer, and this is probably all that the medical gentlemen who were examined before the Dock Committee of 1867 intended to convey. But these are not the conditions proposed. Regard being had to the frequent changing of the dock water, and to the small proportionate admixture of organic impurities, we are of opinion that in so far as the enclosed water is concerned there need be no apprehension of the occurence of any dangerous or even serious outbreak of disease amongst the crews of the vessels occupying the proposed Elphinstone Dock. Most certainly the danger to health is much greater to the thousands of native sailors who are now crowded together in country vessels near the harbour foreshore and on it, and who live in a vitiated atmosphere, than it would be to those living in vessels lying in the proposed Elphinstone Dock, and subjected to sanitary regulations. If regard be had only to the effects of atmospheric pollution arising from crowding in vessels, from filthy habits, from bad food, and from the unavoidable existing condition of the foreshore, it is certain that the dangers to health are now greater to the native maritime population of Bombay than they would be to a population living in the proposed dock, so far as the health of either the native crews on the existing foreshore, or the European crews in the dock, could be injuriously affected by the water in which the vessels are moored.

The state of trade in Bombay is such that the proposed Elphinstone Dock will be most occupied by vessels during the hot months when the maximum temperature of the sun's rays is 138 deg. Ft. We have fully considered the effect of this high temperature on the enclosed water in the Dock, and it is our opinion that no heating will occur such as is found in the shallow water along the existing unreclaimed foreshore. Observations taken by one of the members of our Committee while this Report was in course of preparation, showed that where the water in the Harbour was 22 feet deep the temperature two feet below the surface was 79 deg. Ft. at noon, whereas near the shore where the water was four feet deep, the temperature at a similar depth from the surface was 80 deg. Ft. The temperature in the shade at the same period of the day was 81 deg., and of the sun's rays 164 deg. The observations in the Harbour were made at the top of high-water of springs. The area of the proposed dock (29 acres), the minimum depth of water (22 feet), will prevent such appreciable heating as would promote the rapid decomposition of any putrescible matter which the dock might contain, and render the air unfit for healthy respiration. We would not however be misunderstood on this point, the direct heat of the sun's rays, together with the radiating heat from an extensive surface of masonry forming the dock, would undoubtedly render the free exposure of Europeans to this influence attended with some risk to health; but this is a danger which prevails to greater or less extent in all tropical harbours, and especially in river anchorages and where vessels lie close in shore. The true remedy for this is to provide awnings and other protection for the crews. We can see no ground for apprehending any particular outbreak of disease in the dock from solar influences acting on the contained water which would not equally affect vessels in the harbour. It is scarcely necessary to observe that any emanations from the small portion of putrescible organic matter which the dock water would hold in suspension on any day, would be unlikely to give rise to diarrhœa, dysentery, or typhoid fever, which, although they may have their origin in decomposing organic matter, are for the most part, it is believed, received into the system through the medium of food or drink.

We now come to the question of ventilation. In the first place we observe that the probable period during which vessels will remain in the dock is about 21 days for steamers, and 30 days for sailing vessels. In the busy, which is also the hot, season, the crews of the ships in the dock would sleep on the upper deck and there would be no such crowding on board as to interfere with free respiration. To say nothing of the free perflation of air on the upper deck of a ship, there is scarcely a part of the native town in which ventilation is not more defective than it would be in the dock. We cannot suppose that seamen would either sleep or spend any considerable part of the day between decks in the dock, and we apprehend no outbreak of disease from a deficiency of ventilation which could be specially attributed to the dock.

We have been careful to enquire into the proposals which are made for ventilating the Elphinstone Dock. On reference to the plans of the Engineer we have ascertained that only open sheds are to be erected on the wharves, and that these will be placed at a distance of twenty feet from the margin of the dock walls; and, further, that the Elphinstone Land Estate is so laid out that the blocks of buildings to be eventually erected will run east and west and allow a free passage to the westerly or sea breeze. The same arrangement is proposed for the warehouse sheds that are to be built on the Dock Estate. From the conditions of trade in Bombay, it seems unlikely that any warehouses which may be erected on the Dock Estate will have more than one story.

As we consider the subject of ventilation of equal importance to public health to that of the state of the impounded Dock water, we say that under the arrangements proposed the ventilation in and around the Elphinstone Dock will be sufficient for all purposes of health. There is no probability of this ventilating space being encroached upon until such time as experience has been gained as to whether or not it would be wise to do so.

After ventilation we desire to say something about overcrowding. And in this place we would observe that it is necessary to consider not only the available space within the Dock, and the maximum number of people that may be living in it, but also the space within the Customs fencing, and the number of persons who may be employed there during the day or sleeping there at night. As a matter of fact the area of the proposed Elphinstone Dock and the surrounding wharves is 283,333 square yards. This would give an average of 283 square yards to each of 1,000 men. In some parts of the Market district the available space per head of population is only equal to about 9 square yards, and in the Kara Tallao district it is only 8 square yards. It will be admitted that if the crews of the vessels in the Dock occupy the upper deck there will be no crowding of a dangerous kind either during the day or night. The arrangements which will be necessary for working the traffic will probably bring together a large number of labourers and others around the Dock; but as all the traffic operations will be conducted in the open air, there will be no such overcrowding as can be detrimental either to the crews of the vessels in the Dock or to the people on the wharves.

It seems to be the intention of the Port Trustees to establish a system of sanitary police in connection with the proposed Dock. The frequent flushing of the drains on the Elphinstone Estate with sea water, the prevention of the pollution of the harbour with the night soil or the liquid sewage of the city, the periodic changing of the Dock water, the provision of ample latrine accommodation, of ample ventilating space, and the prohibition of the disposal of dry sewage by throwing it overboard in the Dock, are to be regarded as sanitary precautions of great importance.

In the dissent of Colonels Ballard and Hancock it is said—"It seems desirable that we should obtain more full information regarding the sanitary precautions found requisite for docks in Europe." The prudence of the request to obtain full information about the proposed Dock is very obvious; it is certainly desirable to know how sanitary police and other hygienic arrangements should be carried out in connection with lives and property of such great value. But these arrangements are no secret, and their due and efficient management may safely be entrusted to sanitary authorities on the spot in the assurance that long before the proposed Dock is completed its sanitary requirements will be fully recognized and met. It would appear however that there are no sanitary difficulties in connection with the management of docks in Europe. We may be permitted in this place to reproduce the opinions of three gentlemen in England, whose experience of docks entitle them to be heard :*

Mr. Lyster, Engineer of the Liverpool Docks, writes—

"I beg to inform you that we have experienced no disagreeable smell from the exhalation of the dock water of this system. The docks, as you are aware, are fed from the river, which is largely impregnated with the salt water, and the frequent movements of the shipping keep up circulation, though even without it I do not see how any smell could arise. You do not tell me whether the plan you propose is to comprise the feeding of the system by fresh or salt water, so of course I will not venture an opinion."

Mr. Giles, Engineer of the Southampton Docks, says—

"In answer to your inquiries I beg to say that there is not any nuisance arising from the stink of the water in the Southampton Docks during hot weather. Of course we have not the Bombay climate to deal with, but with salt water without sewage I should think you would be quite safe."

Captain Phillips, Dockmaster of the Plymouth Great Western Docks, writes—

"In reply to your inquiry respecting the smell from dock waters, I can only say that I have had thirty years' practical experience in dock business—six years with the East and West India Dock Company and London Dock, twelve Southampton Dock, four Victoria London Dock, and eight Plymouth Great Western Docks—and I never yet heard of a stink or smell of any description. I do not see how they can smell, the docks are opened every day, and sometimes twice a day, which of course purifies the water. If the water was closed in and stagnant, no doubt it would in course of time smell, but not if used as other docks."

We have endeavoured to explain our reasons for believing that the proposed Elphinstone Dock will be less dangerous to the health of the crews of the vessels frequenting it than is much of the harbour itself. In a question of such great hygienic importance as that which has been submitted to us by the Port Trustees, and regarding which there is an appearance of some difference of opinion between ourselves and some of the medical witnesses who were examined before the Dock Committee of 1867, it is desirable that we should as far as possible supplement our opinion by a reference to facts. In the whole of the evidence taken by the Dock Committee of 1867, it is not a little remarkable that all the witnesses who spoke on the sanitary question made no allusion to any proof of the healthiness or otherwise of docks in Bombay Harbour which could be derived from local experience. It seems to have been generally assumed that because wet docks had not previously been executed in Bombay, everything regarding their sanitary condition must be matter of opinion, and could only be decided by actual experience. Hence the onus of proof that docks in Bombay could be comparatively healthy and safe to the sailors using them was thrown upon those who [illegible] commercial or other reasons were in favour of docks. We [illegible]ld draw attention to the existing Custom House Basin as [illegible]rding the most complete evidence that the proposed [illegible] will not be "disastrous to the health not only of [illegible] sailors and others frequenting them, but to the health of the To[illegible] and Island of Bombay generally," for if the fears of those who contemplate the occurrence of such a catastrophe are at all sustainable, then it is certain that the existing Custom House Basin must now "annually be killing hundreds of persons in the Island of Bombay who would otherwise live." We need scarcely say that we do not know of the occurrence of any great mortality among those employed in the Custom House Basin, and we may be permitted to assume that no such mortality has occurred during the last ten years, as we certainly should have found it recorded in the Annual and Quarterly Reports of the Health Officer of the City. The existing Custom House Basin and its surroundings afford good data for arriving at a safe conclusion regarding the probable sanitary condition of the proposed Dock. The basin covers an area of 6½ acres, and the bottom is dry at low water. It is a boat basin, enclosed on three sides by quay walls, and is freely used for natural purposes by a large number of people : it is moreover thickly inhabited by a floating population. The long and high Custom House building and the equally high adjacent buildings to the south-west, completely shut out from the basin the prevailing winds, the direct rays of the sun, combined with the heat radiated from the exposed surrounding walls, are calculated to promote rapid putrid decomposition during the day at low water, and that such decomposition actually occurs may be seen by watching the bubbles of gas rising to the surface. Sewage from the Fort is also discharged into this basin. In the proposed dock such insanitary conditions as these now described are not contemplated, and would never be allowed to exist. It is therefore not a matter of opinion, but one of fact, that the proposed Dock would not injure the health of the sailors living in it, or the people working on the wharves, to the same extent as may be the case with those who live in the putrid, hot, and unventilated Custom House Basin. On the contrary, in proportion as the sanitary conditions of the proposed Elphinstone Dock will be better than those of the existing Custom House Basin, in the same proportion will the health of the people living or working in and around the Elphinstone Dock be better preserved than is the health of the people who now live in the Custom House Basin.

There is another matter of fact to which we may be permitted to allude in elucidation of the probable healthiness of the site of the proposed Elphinstone Dock. Though it is well known that the Elphinstone foreshore reclamation has greatly improved the health of the bunders on that property and the adjacent part of the native town, little or no use was made of this information by the Dock Committee of 1867. On the site of the old Warree Bunder, and at a period anterior to the commencement of the Elphinstone reclamation works, fevers and dysentery prevailed not only on the bunders, but along the whole foreshore.

This is a fact within the experience of some of the members of our Committee. We know that fevers of the type that prevailed before the reclamation works were commenced are now almost unknown, and that dysentery is seldom observed. This experience has been gained both amongst Europeans and natives. Looking to the Elphinstone Estate as it now is, and to parts of the existing unreclaimed foreshore, we can have no difficulty in discerning the important advantages which such works as reclamations must contribute to public health. If reclamation works like those which have been carried out on the Elphinstone Estate improve the public health, it is not at all probable that the formation of a Dock will destroy it. The Elphinstone Dock will occupy a site nearer to the scour channel of the harbour than the existing reclamation works; it is only reasonable therefore to expect that a still further improvement will take place in public health by the execution of the Elphinstone Dock. The sanitary state of the proposed Elphinstone Dock will be much better than the present state of its site.

In the above remarks our attention has been chiefly confined to the Elphinstone Dock. Any thing however that has been predicated concerning the comparative healthiness of the Elphinstone Dock will apply *a fortiori* to the open Musjid Basin with its constantly changing water, and likewise to the wharves around the proposed Elphinstone Dock. In a comparison of the sanitary conditions of a closed Dock and of a tidal Basin on the same site, as the changes of the water would be more frequent in a Basin than a closed Dock, by so much is the former preferable to the latter. But on the other hand, the alteration of the water-level in a basin would interfere with the ventilation of the ships and expose them to a greater solar influence than would be the case in a closed Dock. Upon the whole the advantages and disadvantages of closed docks and open basins appear from a sanitary point of view to be equally balanced.

The only reply which we can give to the first part of the inquiry submitted to us by the Port Trustees, regarding the effect of the proposed Dock on the health of the City of Bombay is, that this Dock will not in our opinion in any way derange the health of the population in the immediate vicinity of the Dock, and it certainly can have no ill effect on those who live further off: on the contrary we believe, for the reasons before mentioned, the Dock may be expected to improve the health of the city.

Regarding the second inquiry, we have, after a most careful investigation, been unable to elicit anything to cause us to apprehend the occurrence of any disease amongst the seamen living in the Dock, which might fairly be attributed to the Dock itself.

In the event of the occurrence of an outbreak of epidemic disease in the town, the shipping in the Dock would not necessarily be more exposed to its influence than the inhabitants generally, and would have this advantage over the town that if deemed desirable, the ships with their crews could at once be removed to the harbour for as long a time as might seem necessary to meet the exigency.

SIDNEY SMITH, M. D., Health Officer of the Port.
THOS S. WEIR, Health Officer, Bombay.
THOMAS BLANEY.

Bombay 7th November 1873.

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* Vide Report of Dock Committee of 1867, p. 51.

THE ANTICIPATED FAMINE.

RESOLUTION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The periodical reports of the state of the crops published in the *Calcutta Gazette* have shewn that the autumn harvest of rice will fail to a large extent in many districts of the provinces of Bengal and Behar, and that in some districts of the province of Behar especially there is reason to fear that the harvest of the coming spring will partially fail also. These prospects may yet be modified for the better or for the worse by the condition of the weather during the next three months.

2. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal brought these grave circumstances to the notice of the Government of India at the earliest possible moment. No time has been lost in devising, in concert with His Honour, the measures and the policy best adapted to avert the distress which threatens extensive and populous tracts of country; for it is certain that such losses must occur as will cause severe pressure on some classes of the population in many districts during a period of several months.

3. As some little time must elapse before the extent of the evil can be fully known, the conduct to be pursued by the Government cannot at present be exactly decided. But the Governor General, fully recognising the advantage of publicity on such an occasion will state the views and intentions of the Government of India so far as they can now be determined.

4. Various suggestions have been received to the effect that the Government should interfere with the trade in grain, either by prohibiting the exportation of this most important article, or by undertaking the general purchase and distribution of it throughout large tracts of country, or by regulating in some manner the prices of it in the markets. Without making any pledge as to what may or may not be done in the event of extreme necessity arising which cannot now be foreseen, the Government is not prepared to adopt any such measures, and would always avoid them so far or so long as they could possibly be avoided.

5. The Governor-General has full confidence that the energy and enterprise of those engaged in the internal trade of British India will prove equal to the occasion, and that supplies (excepting under the conditions to be noticed hereafter) will generally be at hand to meet any deficiencies of grain in different parts of the country.

6. It has been officially reported that on the very first appearance of the prospect of a short autumn harvest, large quantities of grain were imported into the trade centres of Behar, and much evidence has since been received to the effect that grain is being despatched by the merchants without any delay or hesitation to the principal marts in the districts likely to be affected by scarcity. The Governor-General is sanguine that the same commercial activity will prevail wherever it is needed, and that it will become greater and greater according as the demand for it may be intensified.

7. It has, however, been proved, by the sad experience of famines in India, that exceptional circumstances may arise whereby numbers of persons may be exposed to danger of starvation or to disease arising from want of food. In all such cases, where human life may be at stake, the Government and its officers will do their utmost to apply the most effectual remedy that may be practicable, and will strive, by forethought and management, to prevent the occurrence of any such misfortunes.

8. There are certain respects and particulars in which the Government, while abstaining from interference with the ordinary course of trade, can render assistance towards mitigating the effects of scarcity.

9. In the first place the opportunity will be taken to prosecute with vigour the execution of public works in those districts where large numbers of persons are, or will soon be, in need of employment or in distress.

10. Orders have been given by the Government of India to enlarge the operations on the canal from the river Soane and to begin the Northern Bengal State Railway in anticipation of the sanction of the Secretary of State, for both which works plans and estimates are ready, which works, too, will be carried on in the midst of the districts where want of employment must be most felt, and are calculated to benefit the country generally, and especially to prevent or lessen the occurrence of scarcity in future.

11. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has been authorized to begin immediately such public works (in addition to those already in progress) as can be usefully undertaken in distressed districts, whether from funds granted by the Government of India, or from provincial funds, or from local resources.

12. The requirements for labour on all these public works will afford employment to large numbers who, by reason of the cessation or of the slackness of the usual agricultural operations in a season of scarcity, may be thrown out of work.

13. Thus considerable bodies of men will be congregated on or near the works at a distance from their homes, and often in localities remote from the established markets. It will be necessary, therefore, that sufficient supplies of food be collected for their sustenance. If the accumulation of such supplies be left to the ordinary course of commerce, special pressure will be put on the grain trade in certain localities at the very time when all its sources are being taxed for the general supply of the province or district. And if the wages were to be paid in cash to so large an aggregate of labourers, an extraordinary rise of prices would be created by the action of Government, thereby aggravating the crises in districts already placed in critical circumstances, and so far counteracting the benefit which the works were intended to secure, namely, the mitigation of the effect of the scarcity.

14. Now, in regard to those public works carried on under the orders either of the Supreme Government or of the Local Government, the State will be in the position of an employer of labour on an unusually large scale, and is justified in doing that which all other employers do, namely, selecting the mode of remunerating its work-people most acceptable to them and most suitable to the surrounding circumstances. Such mode of remuneration will generally be payment in kind, that is, in food grain. For this particular purpose then sufficient supplies of grain will be purchased and laid in both by the Government of India and by the Local Government for the public works under their charge respectively. These supplies will be obtained in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the trade in grain and with the supplies of food ordinarily available for consumption in the neighbourhood of the works, or within the area of the distressed districts. The Governor-General relies on the carefulness of the Local Government in making provision with this view. For the works to be carried on from imperial funds, the Supreme Government has resolved, in regard to its liability for the maintenance of the labourers, to arrange for obtaining supplies from provinces beyond the limits of the territories affected by the failure of the crops in Bengal and Behar. The Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma have accordingly been requested to make purchases gradually, through the agency of the trade, for this purpose.

15. The future arrangements for the supply of food grain for the labourers on the public works will be strictly limited according to the requirement and to the purpose in view.

16. Besides the works just described, which are to be undertaken by the Government, there are many public improvements which can be undertaken, either by corporations or other bodies, such as municipalities and trusts. For loans of money from the Government Treasury to such corporations ample provision is made by Act XXIV of 1871 (the Local Public Works Loan Act). In some cases, under the rules recently promulgated in accordance with the Act, the Lieutenant Governor is competent to make the loans on his own authority from funds which have been allotted for that purpose by the Government of India. In those cases where, under the rules, the sanction of the Government of India is necessary, any judiciously matured project, any well-considered application, which may be recommended by the Local Government, will meet with the immediate approval of the Government of India. If the rules in respect to preliminary enquiry and the like shall be deemed by the Lieutenant Governor to cause delay, which may be prejudicial at a critical time, His Honor is authorized to relax them temporarily.

17. For agricultural improvements the Land Improvement Act (XXVI of 1871) provides for advances of money being made by Government to any landlord or tenant desiring to make an improvement in any land of which he is in possession or occupation. The improvements specified in the Act, that is, wells, tanks, and other works for the storage and distribution of water, works for draining, reclaiming, clearing, and enclosing lands, are well suited for employing the labour which may be unemployed in the villages by reason of the stoppage of ordinary work in the fields. The Governor-General earnestly hopes that many landlords will take advantage of the provisions of the Act. The rules under this Act recently promulgated by the Local Government with the sanction of the Government of India contain many precautionary provisions which are necessary in ordinary times, but which at a time of urgency might cause undesirable delay. The Lieutenant Governor is authorized to make such relaxation of the rules as His Honor may deem advisable under the circumstances of the districts affected by the drought.

18. In reference to the local works, the Governor-General desires that the levy of the road cess may be postponed in any district or portion of a district where the Lieutenant Governor may consider that the cess-payers are in distress. It is to be remembered that in those districts which are not so severely affected, the proceeds of the road cess will afford the means of usefully employing any surplus labour that many be thrown upon the market.

19. In the next place the Government may contribute something towards facilitating the transport of grain in the interior of the country. The Agents, therefore, of the guaranteed Railway companies, whose lines traverse Bengal and Behar, have been authorized to reduce by one-half the rates charged for the carriage of grain despatched to the districts affected by scarcity, the Government undertaking to reimburse the companies for the difference thus caused in the traffic receipts. The precedent is followed which was established by the adoption of a similar course in 1869.

20. The Governor-General is sure that the private steam flotillas on the principal rivers, and the native craft which is so abundant throughout the river system of Bengal, will bear a most useful part in the conveyance of grain to the places where it is urgently needed.

21. In those places where the means of water-carriage do not exist, the grain-traders must mainly depend on the country carriage. There may, indeed, be ground for apprehension that as the dry season advances, mortality beyond the average must arise among the draught cattle. This subject will doubtless receive the anxious consideration of the local Government and of its officers. Every aid that can be afforded by the Commissariat or other public departments will be rendered; and enquiries are being made as to the practicability of constructing tramways in the distressed districts.

22. Should the distress become severe, and should the worst anticipations be realized, the Government will assist in the formation of relief committees, and in the organization of a system of relief for those who, despite all the operations of trade, may be threatened with death or disease from want of food. The Governor-General is sure that the private benevolence which has always been conspicuous in India, will be evoked on this occasion, according as the need for its exercise shall become apparent. A central relief committee will, as soon as the Local Government shall consider it to be necessary, be formed at Calcutta as the capital of the provinces under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. To this committee will be entrusted the general administration of the funds for relief which may be received from private sources and from the Government, and the distribution of those funds among the relief committees which the Lieutenant Governor will establish in the districts affected by scarcity. The district relief committees will distribute assistance to the distressed, either in cash or in grain, or in prepared food according to the instructions which they may receive from the Local Government. Any purchases of grain which may be necessary will be made either by the central committee or by the district committees. If the committees lay in supplies of grain they will be instructed to do so in the manner best calculated to avoid undue interference with the ordinary course of trade, or with the stores available for consumption in the neighbourhood.

23. The Governor-General relies upon the Lieutenant Governor to take steps for organizing these district and local committees in seasonable time, and in sufficient number, so that the measures for relief shall be far-reaching and comprehensive in proportion as the distress may become widespread. Whatever application His Honor may make for assistance from the ranks of the public service with a view to effectively constituting these committees, will receive immediate attention from the Government of India.

24. Inasmuch as the prevalence of want may give rise to many forms of epidemic disease, the augmenting and the reinforcing of the medical staff of all grades in the afflicted districts will be of primary importance. Any assistance which the Lieutenant Governor may require in this respect from the Government of India will be duly accorded.

25. The Governor-General is sure that non-official gentlemen, both European and native, resident in the districts affected by scarcity, will come forward to serve on the relief committees, and will render that assistance which has proved so valuable on former occasions of a like nature.

26. Furthermore, non-official gentlemen, European and native, zemindars, landlords, planters and others may at once render much service by undertaking the provision and distribution of grain in localities where, from the difficulty of transport, absence of traders, or other local circumstances, food cannot, during the period of scarcity, be obtained by the people. In such cases, the Government will be prepared to grant advances of money to non-official gentlemen who may undertake to import grain from a distance, and to distribute it at prices to be regulated according to the circumstances of the case. The condition that such grain be imported from distant places, so that the ordinary operations of the local trade may not be interfered with, must be observed. Accounts of the advances will be submitted to and passed by the Local Government; and any loss or charge which may arise upon the operations will, of course, be borne by the State.

27. The Governor-General is confident also that many landholders, recognising the duty towards their tenants, their dependants, and their destitute neighbours, which is morally imposed upon them by the possession of property, will, of their own accord and from their own resources, dispense relief in the manner which they may deem to be most effectual.

28. The Governor-General feels assured that the Lieutenant Governor is well aware of the necessity for preparing the local arrangements for relief beforehand, that is before the emergency shall have actually befallen the districts in question, before the intensity of the trouble shall have begun to be felt so that the distress may not attain such proportions that the local authorities cannot adequately deal with it, or make such progress that they cannot overtake it.

29. Hereafter, as the season shall draw near for the sowings of the next harvest, the Government will be prepared to authorize advances of money to landlords or tenants for the purchase of seed-grain wherever the Lieutenant Governor may consider such a measure to be desireable.

30. It is to be hoped that, in the populous tracts visited or threatened by distress, unemployed labourers may emigrate to places where food is in comparative plenty, where a special demand exists for their labour, where culturable waste abounds, such as the tea districts, the Doars, the provinces of Assam, and of British Burma. If it be found possible for the Government to facilitate such emigration directly or indirectly the Governor-General will be glad to receive any suggestions which the Lieutenant Governor may be able to make.

31. Having given such instructions as seem to be called for at the present time, the Governor-General requests that the Government of Bengal will transmit periodically at short intervals to the Government of India full reports on the state and prospects of the crops, the stock of food, so far as it can be ascertained, the public works in progress, the relief operations, if any, and all other circumstances relating to the scarcity. Together with these reports there should be forwarded the opinions of the district officers, formed on the most recent data obtainable. The Governor-General is satisfied that these opinions will be given fully, unreservedly, and promptly, even though time may not have admitted of their being precisely elaborated, and though they may be subject to subsequent correction and verification. Full information on these matters will be published from time to time.

32. Lastly, the Governor-General places full reliance upon the foresight and the energy of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to provide for and to cope with the difficulties which may spring from the drought and scarcity; and upon the zeal and experience with which His Honor's efforts will be seconded by the officers of all grades and branches of the public service. He feels the responsibility which devolves on the Government of India under the present circumstances, and he trusts that with God's blessing the measures to be adopted will prove successful in averting, so far as may be humanly possible, the calamitous effects of the drought.

SONEPORE RACES.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—The Hutwah Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharajah of Hutwah. A first-class Handicap for all Horses that have run at the Meeting. Distance 2 miles.

Satellite	w. o.

SECOND RACE.—The Patna Stakes of Rs. 300 from the Fund. A second-class Handicap for all Horses that have run at the Meeting. Distance 1 mile and 5 furlongs.

No race.

THIRD RACE—The Chuprah Stakes of Rs. 250 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs. Distance 1¼ miles Entrance Rs. 80; Rs. 50 forfeit.

Chieftain	1
Crosslee	2

Time—3 mins. 2¼ secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hack Handicap of Rs. 190 from the Fund. For all starters in the "Moorcroft" and "Hajeepore Stakes." Distance ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 30; half forfeit.

Gauntlet	1
Nelly	2

Time—1 min. 23½ secs.

FIFTH RACE.—Extra race. Distance ¾ mile.

Prince	1
Bertram	2

Time—1 min. 23½ secs.

SIXTH RACE.—Extra Race. Distance R. C.

Eagle	1
Barrister	2

Time—3 mins. 4 secs.

—*Pioneer.*

MEERUT RACES.

For the past week the station has been gradually emerging from the chrysalis state of existence engendered by a tropical summer, and energetic preparations have been made to provide amusement for the numerous visitors to Meerut for the Autumn Meeting. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the moon, which caused the Sonepore meeting to clash with ours, the different events here have been contested far better than was expected, and the 15th Hussars' regimental races, being run in conjunction with those of Meerut, added greatly to the interest of the meeting. And here let me congratulate the gallant Hussars on the wonderful way in which they have kept up their regimental races, and on the superior class of Arabs they ride as chargers. For the Regimental Cup five Arabs ran, which, for make and shape, it would be hard to equal.

The Meerut officials deserve great credit for the punctuality in starting, which is always observed at their meeting. This is in a great measure due to the salutary lessons which are from time to time administered to dilatory jockeys and owners. On one occasion yesterday a good race was spoilt through the favourite Moselle being late at the starting post, and therefore left behind.

The speculation at the lotteries was so poor that I fancy most of the sporting spirits had their fingers burnt at Umballa. The largest lottery got up was on the 15th Hussars' Cup, Lothair being slightly a favourite, and letting his backers in.

Appended is a detail of the day's racing on the 4th :—

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—Pony Race, of Rs. 50, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each p p. For all C-B. Ponies 13-2 to carry 10 stone : 4lbs. allowed for every half-inch. Distance, ½ mile.

Mr. Gore's b c b m Primrose, 8st. 1lb. (Jaffir)	1
Mr. Collins' g c b h Grey Warrior, 9st. 2lbs. (Donaldson)	2
Mr. Bourns' b c b h First Flight, 10st. (Mr. White)	3
Col. Fitzwygram's g c b g Gimcrack, 9st. 8lbs. (Mr. Holland)	4

Primrose jumped off with the lead, and was never caught, winning easily by 3 lengths.

SECOND RACE.—Meerut Derby, of Rs. 400. For all Maiden Arabs. C. T. C. W. for age raised 7lbs.

Mr. Collins' b a h Corone, 10st. (Donaldson)	1
Mr. Herbert's b a h Mandarin, 10st. (Bowen)	2
Mr. Cotton's b a h Ten Rupees, 10s. (Native)	3

Corone had it pretty much his own way the whole way round, and won by several lengths.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap of Rs. 300 added to a Sweep of Rs. 300 each p. p. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr. Tippett's br w g Prince Alfred, 9st. 4lbs. (Bowen)	1
Mr. Kinchant's ch w g Falstaff, 7st 8lbs. (Jaffir)	2
Capt. Papillon's b w m Duchess, 7st 6lbs. (Native)	3
Mr. Collins' ch w m Moselle, 10st. (Donaldson)	4

Falstaff made the running for three quarters of a mile when Prince Alfred came up and a magnificent race ensued, resulting in a dead heat between the two with Duchess only a length behind. Moselle was late at the post. The owners of Prince Alfred and Falstaff divided the stakes.

FOURTH RACE.—Regimental Challenge Cup, 15th Hussars, value Rs. 1,000, with Rs. 500 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each p. p.; 2nd to receive Rs. 200 out of the stakes; 3rd to save his stakes. For all Arab Horses which have been in the possession of Officers of the Regiment previous to 1st July in each year. Distance, 2 miles.

Mr. Solivan's g a h Etonian, 10st. 7lbs. (Owner)	1
Capt. Maxwell's b a h Lothair, 10st. 7lbs. (Mr. White)	2
Mr. Beck's g a h Crown Prince, 10st. 7lbs. (Mr. Middleton)	3
Dr. Renton's g a h Blue Jacket, 10st. (Mr. Holland)	4
Col. Fitzwygram's g a h Chieftain, 10st 7lbs. (Mr. Douglas)	0

Etonian jumped off with the lead, and made the pace a cracker. At the quarter-mile post Lothair and Crown Prince came up to him, and the three raced in together, the "Eton Boy" eventually winning a good race by a head, and Lothair beating Crown Prince by half a length for second place.

—*Pioneer.*

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

FOR SALE.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P Railway
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies : –
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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